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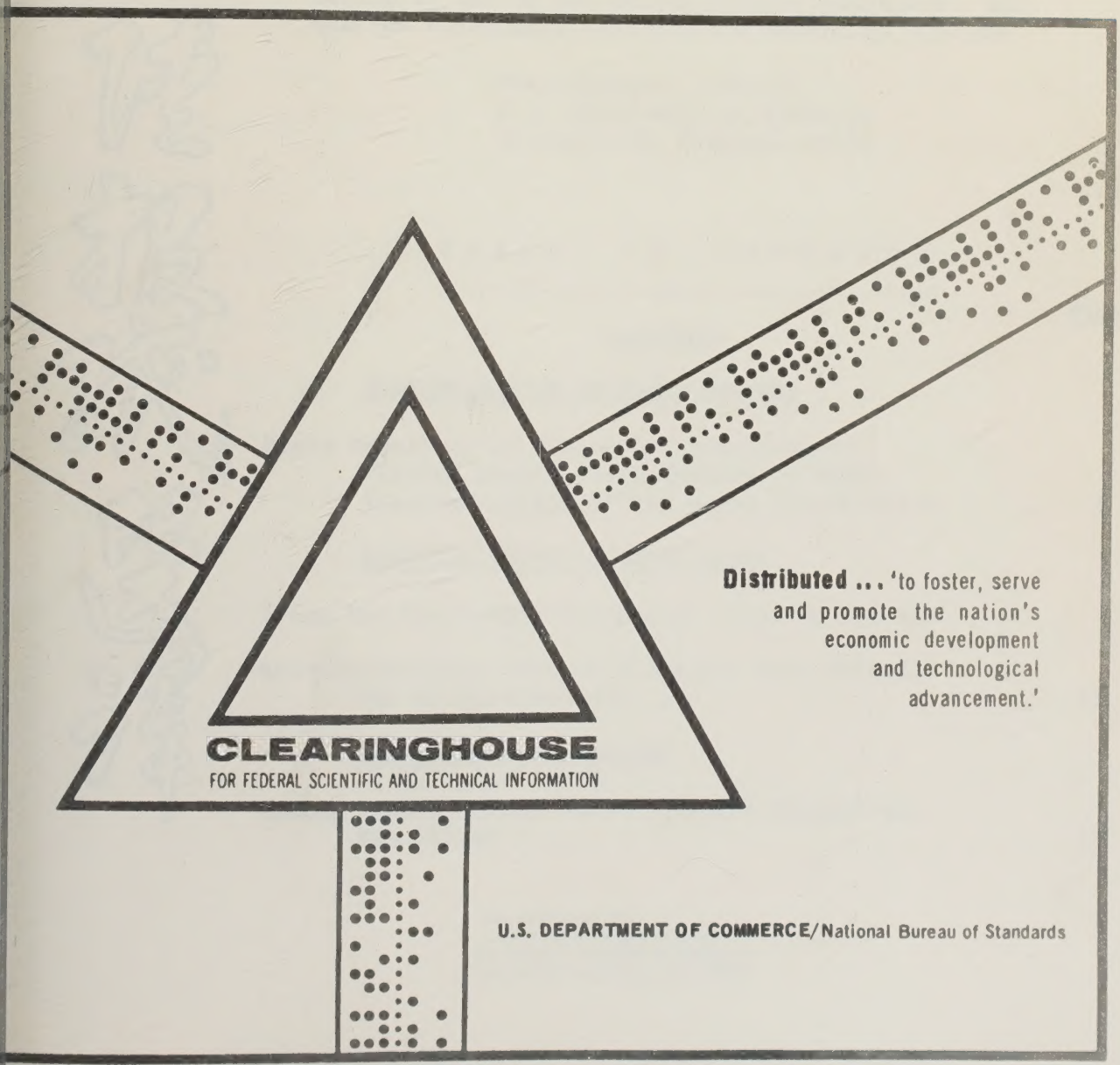
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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 25, 1970 No. 4663

****
* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PARTY MEMBERS

Party Committee of Peking Knitting General Factory Rouses Party Members To Make Intensive Study of New Party Constitution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 13, 1970)

The Party committee of Peking Knitting General Factory, formed in June 1969, carries out indoctrination of Party members intensively by requiring them to study the new Party Constitution and establishing in their minds the idea of the proletariat, the idea of class struggle, devotion to the Party, and concern for the masses.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Peking, May 12, 1970) The Party committee of Peking Knitting General Factory leads Party members in intensive study of the new Party Constitution, firmly arms Party members with Chairman Mao's ideas of Party building, ceaselessly raises the consciousness of Party members of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and brings the role of the Party organization as the fighting bulwark into full play.

After Party rectification and Party building, a Party committee was inaugurated in the factory in June 1969. The new Party committee, adopting such means as holding study classes and discussion-and-application meetings, regularly organizes Party members for intensive study of the new Party Constitution, so they may profoundly understand Chairman Mao's ideas of Party building. The Party committee combines the study of the new Party Constitution with the study of the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, the criticism and repudiation of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line for Party building, and the summing up of the experience of the factory in Party building. It helps Party members emphatically establish four basic ideas, namely, the idea of continuing revolution, the idea of class struggle, the idea of the Party, and the idea of the masses. As a result, the study of the new Party Constitution goes deeper and deeper steadily.

Establish Idea of Continuing Revolution, Continuously Strengthen Development of the Party

The work of Party rectification and Party building in Peking Knitting General Factory has produced very great results. Chairman Mao's ideas of Party building have armed the heads of Party members, purified the Party organization, strengthened the Party's ranks, and further increased the Party's fighting power. The whole aspect of the Party organization has undergone a profound change.

Under this excellent situation, some of the Party members began to have the idea of "eternal ease after hard work," thinking that "What should be expelled is expelled, what should be taken in is taken in, and the work of Party rectification and Party building is completed."

In view of this kind of living idea, the Party committee of the factory roused all Party members to continue to study in earnest Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The Party organization should be a vanguard organization of youthful vigor formed of advanced elements of the proletariat and capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in fighting against the class enemy," as well as the General Program of the new Party Constitution. It led the Party members to further clearly realize that it was the task of the Party to thoroughly overthrow the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, replace the bourgeois dictatorship with the dictatorship of the proletariat, and overcome capitalism with socialism, and that the ultimate object of the Party was realization of communism.

With the glorious, great mission of the Party driven home in their mind, many Party members have raised their consciousness of continuing to make revolution. They said, "The rectification and rebuilding of the Party is a long-term task. It will go through the entire transitional period from beginning to end, and will never come to an end before communism is reached."

Some of the Party members said, "The situation is developing and the struggle is going on. There can never be eternal ease after hard work in Party building. Continuous strengthening of the development of the Party is required by the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is required in leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses to fight against the class enemy and in the realization of communism." "Inauguration of the new Party committee and Party branches is certainly not the end, but rather the new beginning, of Party building."

The factory Party committee on the one hand rouses Party members to study the new Party Constitution, and on the other hand firmly grasps the Party's rectification and building, persevering in four "no stopping":

(1) No stopping of ideological education. It regularly educates Party members with Chairman Mao's ideas of Party building by various means, removes ideological obstacles in the way of continuing revolution, reforms the world outlook, and ceaselessly raises the consciousness of Party members of

continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, so that they never forget the dictatorship of the proletariat, constantly think of fighting, temper their red hearts everyday, and play the model and leading role everywhere.

(2) No stopping of organizational development. It continues to carry out properly the organizational processing of Party members in accordance with the Party's policy in this regard, actively and carefully enrolls new members, and ceaselessly strengthens the building of the leadership squads of the Party at various levels and the Party ranks.

(3) No stopping of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. With the new Party Constitution as a weapon, it closely grasps the new trends and new characteristics of class struggle in the political, economic, ideological and cultural spheres, severely criticizes the black "six theories" of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, and further eliminates the remaining poison of the revisionist line for Party building.

(4) No stopping of discussion by the masses. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching about open-door Party rectification, it regularly invites the non-Party masses to meetings and discussions, so as to hear their views on the Party organization and on Party members and enable Party members to maintain close ties with the broad revolutionary masses.

Establish Idea of Class Struggle, Take the Initiative in Attacking the Class Enemy

Through Party rectification, the Party members of the factory have greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle. With the development of the situation of class struggle, the factory Party committee analyzed some facts that deserved attention. Some Party members heard only the beating of gongs and drums in the factory but not the knife-sharpening of the class enemy. They saw only the running of machines but not the activities of the class enemy. They only knew that we were exercising dictatorship over the enemy, but were not aware that the enemy was dreaming of coming back to power.

In view of this situation, the factory Party committee organized Party members to study repeatedly that part of the new Party Constitution which said, "Throughout the historical period (of the socialist society), there will always be classes, class contradictions and class struggle, as well as the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism, the dangers of a capitalist comeback, and the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and modern revisionism," and to study Chairman Mao's series of directives concerning classes and class struggle. It launched recollect-bitterness and think-of-sweetness activities among Party members, severely criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's theory of "dying out of class struggle," showed and discussed the new trends and new features of class struggle with regard to the reality of the class struggle in society in general and in the factory in particular, and taught Party members to further increase their consciousness of class struggle and strengthen their idea of struggle against the enemy.

Party members of the bleaching and dyeing workshop, having studied the new Party Constitution, firmly grasped the class struggle in the sphere of production together with the masses, analyzed the new trends of class struggle, and dug out some class enemy deeply concealed among the masses. After their idea of class struggle was strengthened, many Party members of the factory took the initiative in attacking the class enemy, have become vanguards in the struggle against the enemy, and are called by the masses Red sentinels fighting on the forefront of the struggle against the enemy.

Establish Devotion To the Party, Voluntarily Accept Party Leadership

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "Without the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, no revolution can succeed." Whether Party members can firmly establish devotion to the Party and voluntarily accept its leadership or not is a major question that bears on the success or failure of the revolution and on our ability to carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

To help Party members establish devotion to the Party and further strengthen the Party's leadership role, the factory Party committee organized them to study repeatedly parts of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought on the Party and on the interrelationship between the leaders, the political party, political power, classes, and the masses, and also to study the part of the new Party Constitution about the "principles of organization of the Party." It roused Party members to look back on the 48-year history of our Party, particularly, on the fighting course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and, in relation to their own ideological reality, earnestly discuss how they could strengthen devotion to the Party and develop the Party's leadership role.

The broad masses of Party members have deeply realized through study that our Party is a party personally founded and led by Chairman Mao and is a great, glorious and correct Party, and that Party leadership is leadership by Chairman Mao, leadership by Mao Tse-tung's thought, and leadership by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They agreed that the Party's leadership was embodied in the implementation by Party organizations at all levels of the lines, guidelines and policies laid down by Chairman Mao, and that Party members must defend the Party's interests, strengthen the Party's unity, carry out the principle of democratic centralism in the Party, observe the Party discipline, and insure the unified leadership of the Party.

Through such intensive study and discussion, they all were able to draw a more clearcut line of demarcation between leadership of the erroneous line and leadership of the correct line, between the slave mentality and observance of Party discipline, and between ultra-democratization and the system of democratic centralism. At a discussion-and-application meeting to study the new Party Constitution, many Party members said with profound understanding, "Whenever we closely follow Chairman Mao and obey the Party's leadership, we shall win victory. Whenever we run counter to Mao Tse-tung's thought and depart from the Party's leadership, we shall make mistakes."

With their understanding raised, the broad masses of Party members have firmly established devotion to the Party. They actively take part in the Party's activities, carry out the Party's resolutions in an exemplary manner, voluntarily observe Party discipline, never say or do anything that is inimical to the Party, consciously reform their world outlook, and carry out ideological revolutionization with all-out effort. They say: Let every word and every deed be satisfactory to the Party; let every act set the mind of the Party at ease.

Establish Idea of the Masses, Forever Lead the Masses Forward

In the course of leading Party members in studying the new Party Constitution, the Party committee of Peking Knitting General Factory stresses that the Communist Party is the guide of the masses of people, that the communist plays a very important role of vanguard and model, and that Party members must give full play to their role as advanced elements of the proletariat, so they may better lead the revolutionary masses in waging struggle.

The broad masses of Party members realize through study that a strong sense of concern for the masses is expressed mainly in the Party members' perseverance in carrying out propaganda of Mao Tse-tung's thought among the masses and organizing them with Mao Tse-tung's thought and in fully rousing their socialist revolutionary enthusiasm, that Party members should set an example for the masses and influence and lead them forward by means of their own role of vanguard and model, and that Party members should learn humbly from the masses, be pupils of the masses, and never be separated from them.

There is a Party member cadre who was separated from the masses before the great cultural revolution and made mistakes. In the current Party rectification movement, thanks to the help of the masses, he has rectified his mistakes, strengthened his awareness of the masses, and tasted the sweetness of relying on the masses. He said with deep understanding, "The masses are the true heroes. Rely on the masses, and there will be inexhaustible strength. Separated from the masses, you will find it difficult to move an inch."

Through study of the new Party Constitution, Chairman Mao's ideas of Party building are striking deep rootsin the minds of Party members, enabling them to further strengthen their consciousness and sense of responsibility in leading the masses forward. Mindful of the situation as a whole and standing at their own posts, these Party members play the role of vanguard and model proper to the advanced elements of the proletariat. Many Party members are the first to study Mao Tse-tung's thought, stand at the forefront in the struggle against the enemy, and are the first to grasp revolution and stimulate production. The masses praise the Party members, saying they are "models of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, standard-bearers in the struggle against the enemy, vanguards

in grasping revolution and stimulating production, and examples of ideological revolutionization." The Party organization of the factory is now marching forward in big strides on the splendid road of Chairman Mao's line for Party building.

Joint Correspondents Group Stationed at
the Factory

* * *

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Using Mao Tse-tung's Thought To Bring Up New Men

- report on an investigation of re-education of educated youths in Chianghsi brigade, Lienhua commune, Link'ou hsien, Heilungkiang Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 13, 1970)

In November 1968, forty educated youths, taking in their hands copies of the red precious book, came to settle down in Chianghsi brigade, Lienhua commune, Link'ou hsien, Heilungkiang Province. Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching about re-educating the educated youths, the Party branch, the revolutionary committee and the broad masses of this brigade used the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm the educated youths and cared for them and protected them with deep proletarian affection, making them grow up healthy and strong in the soil of integration with workers and peasants and giving them an important role in the three great revolutionary movements.

Of these 40 educated youths, two have gloriously been admitted into the Chinese Communist Party and eight have joined the Communist Youth League; 15 have been posted as cadres in the Party branch, the revolutionary committee and the Communist Youth League at the brigade level, in the militia company and platoons and in the revolutionary committees of production teams; 25 have been rated five-good militiamen and 12 others selected activists in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works at the administrative district, hsien and commune levels.

Class Education Is Major Subject of "Re-education"

The Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants of this brigade were of this opinion: These youths were born in the new society and have grown up under the red banner. But, to restore capitalism, big renegade Liu Shao-ch'i had largely injected the viruses of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism into the minds of these youths through the old-type education. To bring them up into a new generation, class education must be taken as the major subject for re-educating them.

As soon as the educated youths came to this brigade, the brigade Party branch and the old poor peasants told them histories of their villages and their families, led them to walk the road the Liberation Army formerly paced when mopping up the bandits and to visit the martyrs' mausoleum, held meetings to recall past bitterness and think about the happiness in which they now lived, and organized them to go separately to the homes of poor and lower-middle peasants to learn about their past bitterness, thus giving the educated youths a first graphic lesson of class education.

The poor and lower-middle peasants of this brigade linked class education with the whole course of re-education, grasped the living ideas at all times and in all places. Everyone of them acted as a teacher, and everywhere were classrooms for class education. In this way, the educated youths could receive re-education at all times and in all places.

For example, at the beginning, some educated youths feared dirty and tiresome work and some others would not sit together with the poor and lower-middle peasants at a meeting. Upon discovering this, the old poor peasants carried out study together with them in the fields and in the worksites, making them realize that neither the poor and lower-middle peasants nor animal dung were dirty but that it was their idea of not loving the laboring people and not loving labor that was dirty. Now they not only sit together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, but also have their hearts linked with those of the poor and lower-middle peasants and work energetically without fear of dirty and tiresome work.

When conducting class education, the Party branch of this brigade also paid close attention to making the educated youths recall past bitterness, so that the educated youths would heighten their class consciousness through their personal experience.

Chang Ch'un-ts'ai, an educated youth, was not contented with working in the countryside when he first arrived. He often went back to the city. The brigade Party branch learned that Chao was the son of a martyr and had not enough to eat and to wear in the old society and his father joined the 8th Route Army and sacrificed himself for the revolution, that it was the Party and Chairman Mao who brought him up, and that he would change for the better if he was induced to recall the history of his family, the revolutionary road formerly paced by his father, and the care taken of him by the Party. It acted accordingly and achieved excellent results. In autumn last year, the poor and lower-middle peasants sent him to join the army. Before he left, he said: "The brigade is my home. In the future when I am demobilized, I shall come back to Chianghsi brigade."

Boldly Using the Educated Youths While Educating Them, Imposing Stern Demands on Them While Using Them

Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat are born in the mass struggle and grow up in the training in the storm of revolution," the Party branch of Chianghsi brigade mobilized the masses to boldly educate the educated youths while using them and to impose stern demands on them, place full trust in them, give them active support and enthusiastic help while using them, so that they would take the heavy loads of revolution and production and receive hard training in the course of the three great revolutionary movements.

Ch'en Wen-ying, an educated young woman, made progress relatively quickly in the course of receiving re-education. The brigade decided to post her as deputy leader of a militia platoon. She dared not take the

post, saying that giving command and taking the lead in drill was the job of a male comrade. Old poor peasant Sun Ling-wen said point-blank: "Now you are keen on face-saving. In a battle, will the enemy bother about saving your face?" He went on his own initiative to stand in the line to hear her issue orders. This deeply touched her. As a result of the stern demands imposed on her by the poor and lower-middle peasants, she became a militia cadre welcomed by the masses. She also went in the fore in doing productive labor. It was very cold when the time came for threshing in winter last year. To quicken the speed of threshing, she got up earlier than usual every day and came to clean the threshing ground. She kept on doing so for more than one month, setting an example for the commune members and educated youths.

The poor and lower-middle peasants of this brigade not only attached importance to teaching the educated youths farm work, but also paid attention to passing their thinking and styles of work to the educated youths. In winter in the year before last, the educated youths worked very vigorously in threshing. But more than 20 wooden rakes were damaged. Seeing this, the old poor peasants on the one hand commended them for their vigor in production and, on the other hand, criticized them for not taking good care of the farm tools. They also told them how a wooden rake was made. After taking part in labor for some time, the educated youths learned more about hard struggle.

In winter last year, educated youth Chang Ching-hsin pushed a cart uphill to gather firewood. Out of momentary carelessness, the cart ran out of control. To save the cart and the horse, which belonged to the collective, he defied danger and remained on the cart, steering it down hill for more than one li to safety.

The old poor peasants taught the educated youths by verbal instructions and personal demonstrations. The educated youths also developed the glorious traditions of hard working and plain living in their daily life. Every one of them, male or female, had a workbag. They mended their clothes and helped each other in cutting their hair. The glorious traditions of hard struggle of the Old 8th Route Army took root among the young people.

The Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Take the Educated Youths as Their Children

The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of Chianghsi brigade took the educated youths who came from cities as their own children and took every care of their livelihood. The brigade Party branch held poor and lower-middle peasants' study classes many times to conscientiously discuss and study the problems of educated youths in livelihood. It not only sent some people specially to arrange everyday life for the educated youths, but also roused the poor and lower-middle peasants to show concern for the livelihood of the educated youths.

The brigade spared a tile-roofed hut for use as dormitory for the educated youths. There was not enough vegetable when the educated youths came to the village. The brigade leader personally walked more than 80 li to buy vegetable and the poor and lower-middle peasants, on their own initiative, sent some food to the educated youths' dormitory.

One night, Ch'en Wen-ying, an educated young woman, fell ill. Three old poor peasants braved the rain, crossed a river and climbed a mountain in the dark and walked more than 8 li, taking her to the commune's clinic. Little Ch'en was so touched that she, after staying two days in hospital, stole out of the clinic and came back to the brigade to take part in labor. Last year, she did more than 320 man-days of work.

In winter of the year before last, three educated young women, including Wang Chao-mei, were on their way back from the commune headquarters to the brigade. The boat capsized when they were crossing a river and the three of them fell into the water. Risking his life, Ko Ming-tsun, a poor and lower-middle peasant and a basic-level militiaman, jumped into the cold river water and saved these three educated youths. Upon learning this incident, the parents of these three educated youths said in excitement: "We can set our minds at ease when our children are with the poor and lower-middle peasants."

The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of this brigade regard showing concern for the educated youths' livelihood as political and ideological work, making the educated youths feel warmth and go through a basic change in their thinking and feeling. They take the poor and lower-middle peasants as their kinsmen, tell them what is in their minds and actively accept re-education. The idea of settling in the countryside has taken root in their minds.

Link'ou Hsien Revolutionary Committee

* * *

Bravely Marching Forward Along the Road Pointed Out By Chairman Mao

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 13, 1970)

The educated youths who have come to settle down in T'iaofeng commune, Haik'ang hsien, Kwangtung Province, obey Chairman Mao's sayings and enthusiastically receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. A great change has taken place in their mental outlook. They have played an excellent role in the three great revolutionary movements.

Fighting against Nature in the Spirit of Daring To Think and To Act, Tempering Their Red Hearts in Arduous Labor

In Nanfen production team on T'iaofeng Commune Agricultural Farm, 24 mow of paddy fields were weedy and had long lain fallow. When the time came for growing the late crop last year, 24 educated youths who had come to settle in this production team displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act and turned the wasteland into a "small granary."

Answering Chairman Mao's great call, "In our vast countryside, there is plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full," these 24 educated youths came to settle down in T'iaofeng commune in 1966. The first day they were here, the poor and lower-middle peasants gave them education in class struggle, telling them the histories of their village, their families and their emancipation and the future prospects of development in the countryside. They gave them copies of the red precious book and tools for doing labor, and told them meaningfully: "You must obey Chairman Mao's sayings and take root, blossom and bear fruits in the countryside." How kind and intimate the words of the poor and lower-middle peasants were to them! They decided to dedicate all their strength to the vast countryside.

In autumn 1969, to carry out Chairman Mao's great strategic directive, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disaster and do everything for the people," they went everywhere to find wasteland and to unearth the potentials of the land in order to reap more grain. After searching for a few days, they discovered the 24 mow of paddy fields which had long lain fallow. Why had these fields been deserted? Bearing this question in mind, they visited the masses and asked them about it and found that these fields were deserted as a result of a rumor started by the class enemy. That night, at a criticism meeting held by the production team, Wu Chou, son of a poor peasant and an educated youth, roundly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle" and disclosed the class enemy's sinister plot, making all see the acute class struggle through the abandonment of these 24 mow of fields. At the meeting, the educated youths told the poor and lower-middle peasants about their idea of reclaiming the "valley of superstition." The poor and lower-middle peasants applauded and voiced full support.

The next day, the educated youths organized a shock team and came to the "valley of superstition." The battle of reclaiming wasteland broke out. In these weedy fields there were poisonous snakes and nests of hornets. Wu Chou went in the fore and fought where the hardship and danger were the greatest. Blisters formed on his palms, and his hands were scratched by thorns and bled. He was stung in many places on his body by the hornets. Others told him to find some medicine for his wounds and to take a rest. He said: "We young people must temper ourselves in arduous labor, so that we may continuously transform our world outlook and make contributions toward mankind." The other educated youths were like him, fighting ever more vigorously and in unceasingly soaring spirit.

After fighting arduously in this way for more than one month, they succeeded in reclaiming the "valley of superstition." More than 10,000 catties of rice were reaped of last year's late crop. The poor and lower-middle peasants said in deep excitement: "You are really good youths brought up by Chairman Mao and pathbreakers in the three great revolutionary movements." Last year, Wu Chou attended the Kwangtung provincial congress of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought among educated youths who had gone to mountain and rural areas.

Fearing Neither Hardship Nor Death, Taking Root in the Countryside for the Rest of Their Lives

"Those who fear death do not make revolution; those who make revolution fear no death." This is what Kuo Wei-sheng, an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought among educated youths who have gone to mountain and rural areas in Kwangtung Province and an educated youth who has settled down in Kuanch'ang brigade, T'iaofeng commune, often says.

In December 1968, taking with him a copy of the red precious book, Kuo Wei-sheng resolutely left the city and came to settle down in a remote mountain area. Not long after he came, the brigade assigned him to work as an oil distiller on the farm operated by the brigade. Oil distilling was hard and tiresome work. An idea flashed into his mind: Can I stand this hard work? Should I ask for another job? Cheng Feng-ming, an old worker on the farm, saw what was on his mind and told him about his family history and the history of this village.

Before concluding his chat, he showed his palm and asked: "Can you see the difference between your palm and mine?" Kuo's hand was pale and slender while the old worker's was red and powerful. This comparison made Kuo realize that this old worker willingly did hard work for the revolutionary cause and his hands were the hands of a laborer. This also reminded him that, among all differences, the greatest difference between him and this old worker was the difference in class feeling. He criticized his bourgeois ideas of fearing hardship and tiresome work and cherished deep-seated hatred against big renegade Liu Shao-ch'i whose "theory of studying in order to be an official" had so poisoned him.

Bearing in mind his urgent demand for transformation of his world outlook, he opened up Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," and studied Chairman Mao's teachings concerned. He was enlightened and resolutely made up his mind to learn from this old worker, to pick the hardest work to do, and to prove himself a revolutionary youth fearing neither hardship nor death.

In summer last year, the burning sun scorched the land. Those working in the oil distilling shed were sweltering. The old worker, fearing that Kuo could not stand the heat, got together with him to study the "three constantly read articles" time and again. Inspired by the three brilliant images, Kuo was filled with vigor and vitality. Wiping away the big drops of sweat on his forehead, he stayed beside the furnace. It was one o'clock early in the morning and it was almost time for changing the shift. When he climbed up the furnace to inspect the oil output and the water cooler, there was an explosion and the cover of the furnace was forced open by air pressure. Kuo dropped from more than one chang high into the gutter beside the shed and was wounded. To save the oil in the furnace, he crept up from the gutter, took the furnace cover and climbed up the furnace again. Seeing this, the old worker quickly climbed up the furnace also and said to him: "You are hurt. Go down at once and take a rest." He replied: "My injury is nothing serious. It is a serious matter if the property of the collective is damaged." His words touched the old worker. Kuo suddenly felt an acute pain in his left hand. He took a look and saw that his sleeve was red with blood in a big spot. The old worker immediately fetched some medicine herb and put it on the wound. He didn't give a sigh of pain or fatigue but got together with the old worker to recite the "three constantly read articles," ushering in the rays of dawn. He did not return to the farm until day broke.

Obeying Chairman Mao's Sayings, Taking Root in the Countryside To Make Revolution

Lao Yu-hua, an educated youth, is now a member of the revolutionary committee of Kuanch'ang brigade. Last year she attended the Kwangtung provincial congress of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought among educated youths who had gone to mountain and rural areas.

In Decmeber 1968, after Chairman Mao issued his great call, "It is very necessary for educated youths to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants," Lao Yu-hua was the first one to apply for permission to go to settle down in the countryside.

In the past year and more, Lao Yu-hua persevered in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works, warmly receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and actively transforming her world outlook. Her revolutionary will was stronger than ever. On New Year's Day last year, she received a letter asking her to go home. The poor and lower-middle peasants also told her to go home for a visit. She resolutely refused

to do so. That night, the two newspapers and one magazine of the Party Central Committee published their New Year's Day editorial. She wrote down Chairman Mao's latest directive character by character and sentence by sentence and memorized it. She visited the more than 30 households one after another in the whole brigade that night and got together with the commune members to study this latest directive and to talk about what they had learned. When she visited the last household, it had dawned already. Then, facing the morning sun, she joined the commune members in grasping revolution and promoting production.

In the three revolutionary movements in the countryside, Lao Yu-hua cultivated deep proletarian feeling with the poor and lower-middle peasants. One day, an old poor peasant was bitten in the foot by a poisonous snake. His body swelled and his life was in danger. Lao Yu-hua forgot her fatigue of the day and, fearing not the rugged path and the dark, went with a poor-peasant commune member to climb a mountain and fetch medicine herb for curing the old poor peasant. The old poor peasant was saved. He praised her as being a bosom friend of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

- Our Correspondent

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EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Peking Middle School Pushes Forward Educational Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1970)

helped by the workers and the chinese people's liberation army mao tsetung thought propaganda team, the revolutionary committee of the peking no. 23 middle school has led the revolutionary teachers and students in smashing the bourgeois educational system and boldly finding ways to revolutionize education under the guidance of chairman mao's "may 7" directive.

in its efforts to train educated ordinary working people with socialist consciousness, the school has established regular contacts with a factory and a production brigade and run their own workshop and farm. the teachers and students are building the basis for learning industrial and agricultural production. in this way, they have received over the past two years constant re-education by the workers, peasants and soldiers in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. this has raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, changed their mental outlook and stimulated the proletarian educational revolution.

chairman mao teaches in his "may 7" directive: "the same holds good for the students too. while their main task is to study, they should also learn other things, that is to say, they should not only learn book knowledge, they should also learn industrial production, agricultural production and military affairs. they also should criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie." guided by this teaching, the teachers and students have criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. they have made great achievements by taking the road of learning industrial and agricultural production.

this school has sent teachers and students to the peking no. 3 steel rolling plant in turn since may 1968. at the same time, the plant organized a group of worker-teachers to help with the educational revolution.

to provide ample conditions for the students to learn industrial production, this school and another middle school have set up a workshop. using effective indigenous methods, the teachers and students have produced steel files from waste materials. besides production, the workshop helps temper teachers and students in labour, thus stimulating both the educational revolution and production.

the school has also established regular contacts with a production brigade on the outskirts. the brigade and the people's commune it belongs to have sent people to help manage the school, give lectures and take part in compiling teaching material. later, supported by the poor and lower-middle

peasants of the commune, the school opened a farm. the farm is serving the educational revolution and runs a diversified economy, including growing rice, wheat, maize and sorghum, setting up orchards and breeding pigs, poultry and fish.

all this frees the students from the narrow confines of school class-rooms. it enables them to study, temper themselves and be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers in the bigger class-rooms of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment so that they will become people of an entirely new type.

chairman mao teaches: "class struggle is the main subject young people must learn." in accordance with this teaching, the school revolutionary committee often invites veteran workers and poor and lower-middle peasants to tell the students how they were ruthlessly oppressed and exploited in the old society and how happy they are today, and to acquaint the students with the history of the struggle between the two lines in the factory and village. the purpose is to enhance the teachers' and students' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

the school combines class education and social investigations, which chairman mao always advocates. it sends the students to factories and villages to hold fact-finding meetings and compile histories for the families of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants who were bled white by the capitalists and landlords in the old days.

by going among the workers and peasants to understand them and be re-educated by them, the revolutionary teachers and students gradually overcome the erroneous tendency of divorcing themselves from workers and peasants and looking down on physical labour. this helps them feel as the working people do and serve the people whole-heartedly.

one day, when the students were learning industrial production, something went wrong in the furnace. to prevent any loss to production, the workers unhesitatingly got into the burning-hot furnace to make repairs. their thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death deeply impressed the students, who immediately followed suit. the repairs were soon completed. describing what they learned from this accident, the students say: "only when we become as fearless in the face of hardship and death and as devoted to the revolutionary cause as the working people can we become one with them."

carrying on their studies in the three great revolutionary movements, the students have learned real skills for serving the people instead of only theory. formerly, it was stressed that the students must learn geometry and trigonometry before they went on to mechanical drawing, which was taught in senior middle school. the workers dismiss this as a trick played by the bourgeois "authorities" to mystify students. they bring machine parts and blue-prints to the class-room and show them to the students while lecturing on mechanical drawing. after the lecture, they lead the students to the workshop and give more explanations. this is followed by discussions, which are then summarized and raised to a theoretical plane. when students find problems in practice, they again consult their worker-teachers.

this method of teaching, which enables the students to learn a complicated theory by starting from simple facts, breaks away from the so-called systematic learning of the old educational institution.

mechanical drawing is now taught in the junior middle school. the students praise the new method of teaching, saying that it enables them to understand easily, see what is what, and remember.

EXPORT TRADE FAIR

China's 1970 Spring Export Commodities Fair Closes

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 15, 1970)

..... china's 1970 spring export commodities fair closed here today. held in an excellent situation both at home and abroad, the fair achieved tremendous success.

from beginning to end, the magnificent fair was full of life. the fair received more than 10,000 visitors and guests in one month. among them were businessmen from scores of countries and regions of the five continents, overseas chinese and compatriots from hongkong and macao who came for business purposes, and a great number of visitors from political, economic, cultural, journalist circles and friendly organizations of various countries.

in accordance with her consistent foreign trade policy of equality, mutual benefit and mutual and complementary exchange of goods, china's foreign trade corporations had extensive contacts with the guests who came for business purposes and signed a large number of import and export contracts with them. this has helped promote china's friendly trade intercourse with all parts of the world.

as a result of the rapid development of her national economy, china has a thriving domestic market and prices in the country have always remained stable. the chinese currency renminbi, established on a solid socialist economic foundation, enjoys ever higher prestige in the world. it is the most stable currency rarely seen in the world. in the face of the ever more grave financial and monetary crises of the capitalist countries in the west, a rapidly increasing number of countries and regions have come to use the r.m.b. in trading with china. a large number of import and export contracts signed at the fair by chinese corporations with businessmen from many countries and regions of the world quote prices and settle balances in r.m.b. most of the businessmen from britain, france, switzerland and other countries in west europe used the r.m.b. in trading with china.

in the course of visits they made while attending the fair, friends from various countries saw with their own eyes china's new features in the midst of a new upsurge of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. many foreign friends warmly praised the brilliant achievements of the great chinese people who closely rally round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, hold high the banner of unity and victory of the ninth party congress, unswervingly carry out the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater,

faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" set forth by chairman mao and the great principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts."

after visiting the pavilion for chairman mao's works at the fair, a sudanese friend wrote in the visitors' book: "the fair clearly reflects the great victories won by the great chinese people armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. these brilliant achievements are victories not only for the chinese people but also for the revolutionary people throughout the world."

an african friend who came to china for the first time wrote: "i'll never forget what i have seen in such a wonderful country. i am very happy to have seen in my life the most successful transformation in human history."

before leaving china for home, a foreign friend who had worked in china for many years paid repeated visits to the fair. he wrote: "'sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on mao tsetung thought'. this historical truth has been proved by the revolutionary struggles of the revolutionary people of the world against u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionist social-imperialism and all reaction. the fair clearly shows us the wonders performed by the chinese people by relying on mao tsetung thought."

the stirring news of china's successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite won wide acclaim from foreign friends attending the fair. those from asia, africa and latin america regarded this great achievement made by china in developing space technology as a tremendous encouragement and support for the oppressed peoples and nations of the world. they heartily praised the achievement as a great victory for mao tsetung thought.

learning of the successful launching of the man-made satellite, the overseas chinese and chinese compatriots from hongkong and macao who attended the fair, were overjoyed. they cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation" "long live our great socialist motherland exclamation"

the gangster move of the nixon government in sending troops to invade cambodia in its frenzied efforts to expand the war in indo-china aroused strong condemnation among the businessmen for asian and african countries at the fair. they pointed out: "the days are gone when the asian and african peoples were ravaged and enslaved at will. u.s. imperialism will come to no good end in its war adventure." in expressing their desire to develop friendly trade with china, many representatives of friendly japanese firms denounced the crimes of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries in stepping up their collusion and in reviving japanese militarism.

this evening, the fair gave a reception marking its closing. it was addressed by chen yu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the china export commodities fair. he strongly condemned the nixon government for flagrantly sending troops to invade cambodia and expanding the war in indo-china. he declared: "abiding by chairman mao's great teachings, the 700 million chinese people are resolved to provide a powerful backing for the people of the three indo-chinese countries and give all-out support to them in carrying through the just, patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism till final victory."

referring to the tremendous success of the fair, chen yu said: "the brave, industrious and intelligent chinese people, armed with mao tsetung thought, will faithfully fulfil their internationalist obligations and make still greater contributions to mankind."

he said: "china consistently follows the foreign trade policy of equality, mutual benefit and mutual and complementary exchange of goods, persists in developing trade with all countries and persons friendly to us. there is a fundamental difference between this policy and the policy pursued by u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism which is a policy of economic infiltration and control, plunder, enslavement and aggression against other countries through trade. china's export commodities fair, which fully embodies china's socialist foreign trade policy, is winning ever wider and warmer welcome from businessmen all over the world."

in conclusion, chen yu said that the fair would continue to promote friendly trade relations with different parts of the world.

chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees attended the reception.

the reception was rounded off by a showing of the colour documentary film "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china".

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Mass Efforts in North China County Result in Many Small Hydro-Electric Stations

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, May 15, 1970)

the revolutionary people and cadres of chinglung county, north china, have built small hydro-electric power stations rapidly, taking advantage of the water resources of the hilly area, under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

chinglung county in the eastern part of hopei province is criss-crossed by many mountain streams which provide water resources that the local people have wanted to use for a long time. illuminated by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao in 1958, the wenchangtzu production brigade of a people's commune of the county built a small hydro-electric power station using a spring gushing from fissures in mountain rocks. encouraged by this success, people throughout the county set in motion a mass movement for building small hydro-electric power stations. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the water conservancy and electric power departments tried to stifle the enthusiasm of the people. taking advantage of the temporary economic difficulties in

the following three years, they halted work on construction of hydro-electric power stations in progress and slandered the mass movement as one in which "the gains don't balance the losses". this stopped the mass movement for the time being.

the great proletarian cultural revolution smashed the bourgeois headquarters headed by liu shao-chi, overthrew his agents in various parts of the country and seized back that portion of power they had usurped. while sharply criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the revolutionary people of the county raised the demand that electricity be generated from the many sources of water so as to promote agricultural production. the people's strong wish was endorsed by the county revolutionary committee and a new and vigorous mass movement was quickly underway.

guided by chairman mao's great teaching: "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts", chinglung county gave full play to the collective strength of the people's communes and the spirit of hard work. of the 78 stations already in operation or now under construction, with capacities ranging from 2.8 to 1,500 kilowatts, only one is run by the county. the rest were undertaken by communes, brigades or production teams. the commune members have contributed four million workdays and over 90 percent of the 6.2 million yuan needed for the projects.

relying on their own efforts and wisdom, they produced large quantities of the equipment needed, including water turbines, generators and motors.

the farm tool plant in chinglung county which had a dozen smiths and carpenters could only manufacture such simple farm tools as hoes and sickles. displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act, the workers made machines in these poor conditions. when they began to produce generators, they had no blueprints and were not familiar with the techniques. they borrowed a generator and studied it. lacking a milling machine, they used a file. they turned out their first generator after three months of hard struggle and overcoming many difficulties.

the plant now is able to produce six types of motor and 14-kilowatt generators. this not only meets the need of the county but also serves other areas. the small plant has become semi-mechanized and now has about one hundred workers and 25 machine tools.

in launching the mass movement for building hydro-electric power stations, the county trained over 120 technicians. they learned while doing and did while learning, and veterans taught new hands. integrating themselves with the revolutionary masses, the technicians have become a major force in this field. the poor and lower-middle peasants call them "our own specialists".

guided by chairman mao's teaching "diligence and frugality should be practised in running ... all state-owned, co-operative and other enterprises", the masses use simple and effective indigenous methods to build hydro-electric power stations at low cost. most of the projects are small at the beginning and are gradually enlarged. at first they were used exclusively for irrigation and drainage and later became multi-purpose projects that also generate power. in building a canal, commune members of a production team fixed a wooden water turbine at the foot of a two-metre-high water head to drive a rice husking machine. the next

year they turned it into an iron turbine and later they bought a small power generator and began producing electricity. they also bought cotton gins and pulverizers. now, every family in the team has electric light and a loud-speaker connected with radio rediffusion system. the irrigated land has increased from a little over one hectare to 10 hectares. grain output in 1969 was 20 tons more than in 1968.

RURAL INDUSTRY

East China Production Brigade Sets Up Plants to Support Agriculture

(NCNA-English Hangchow, May 15, 1970)

the tapanwan production brigade in chekiang province has collectively set up a dozen small plants and enterprises in the past four years and thus become an advanced unit in the province in running rural industry. it acted in line with our great leader chairman mao's brilliant "may 7" directive. this has helped consolidate the collective economy and step up farm output.

the brigade last year sold the state 7 tons of fine quality tea leaves, 500 kilogrammes of soda, 150 kilogrammes of essential oils, 1,000 cubic metres of timber and large quantities of other products. with the collective funds accumulated by these plants and enterprises, the brigade bought a number of farm machines, including diesel engines, pumps, motors, tea-processing apparatus, rice husking machines, crushers and walking tractors.

the brigade's total grain output last year was 20 per cent over that of the previous year, averaging 7 tons and more per hectare. the brigade, which has less than one-thirtieth of a hectare of land per capita, now not only has enough grain but a surplus. it has large amounts of collective grain reserves.

under the leadership of the party branch, the brigade has run industry by firmly adhering to chairman mao's principles of "self-reliance" and "diligence and frugality should be practised in running factories". the machines were bought with its funds, the members collectively put up the buildings and provided the raw materials. the large amount of quality soda is produced in a shed that has only two cauldrons and a big wooden tub. the farm machinery and tools repair shop repairs more than 30 machines with a few simple tools. the oil press, the kiln and the shop extracting essential oils have very simple equipment and use indigenous methods.

the brigade runs industry in line with local conditions. it sets up shops that can make use of the raw materials available in the brigade. since it turns out a large amount of tea and oil seeds annually, a tea-processing shop and an oil press were put up. a refinery was set up to extract essential oils from the abundant wild plants in the locality.

these small shops receive adequate raw materials and are run economically. production costs are low, income is good.

in the course of running industry, the brigade has carried out revolutionary mass criticism, hitting hard at such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "money in command", and "material incentives" peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. this greatly raised the commune members' consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and set the socialist orientation for the brigade in running industry to serve agricultural production.

some 100 skilled workers in the plants and enterprises have come forward from among the brigade members. during busy farming seasons, they also take part in agricultural production.

FISHERY

Artificial Propagation of Sub-Tropical Fishes in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Urumchi, May 5, 1970)

under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic thinking "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", members of a unit of the chinese people's liberation army production and construction corps in sinkiang developed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act, and succeeded in breeding large quantities of sub-tropical fishes in reservoirs in the very cold northern part of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region. they have created the possibility for developing fishery production in this area.

only two kinds of fish were formerly artificially cultivated in this area. one was gold carp and the other was a kind of small and very slow-growing fish and so the reservoirs could not be fully used. inspired by the great proletarian cultural revolution, the members of the corps decided to breed sub-tropical fishes. the fishes are big, delicious and very nutritious, and grow quickly and therefore are a desirable choice. they repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing" and placed mao tsetung thought in command throughout their scientific experiments. they finally succeeded in breeding the fry. the fishes now widely breed in northern sinkiang. the members of the corps have found a new way to promote fish production in the very cold highlands of china.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CONGRATULATIONS ON EARTH SATELLITE

CP of Brazil Greets China's Success in Launching Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1970)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and the party central committee have received a message of greetings from the central committee of the communist party of brazil expressing warm greetings on the successful launching of china's first man-made earth satellite. the message reads in full:

chairman mao tsetung

other members of the central committee of the communist party of china

dear comrades:

the masses of the people and the progressive and democratic forces of brazil have received with joy the news that the people's republic of china has launched a man-made earth satellite with complete success. they understand the significance of this important event and share the great happiness with the glorious chinese people and the revolutionary people of the whole world.

this is a new, historic achievement of china's science and technology which serves the people, the revolution, socialism and peace of the entire world. after breaking the monopoly of nuclear weapons by the super-powers -- the united states and the soviet union, the people's republic of china, under the leadership of the communist party of china and its wise leader comrade mao tsetung, has won a spectacular victory. the placing of a man-made satellite in orbit demonstrates that the fruits derived from the transformation initiated by the chinese revolution have attained a high level through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the ninth party congress and are developing without interruption. these fruits provide an indisputable, magnificent proof that the revolutionary masses of china are continuing the victorious implementation of the proletarian policy of chairman mao and are marching forward determinedly under the red banner of marxism-leninism, mao tsetung thought.

this latest heroic feat of the chinese people deals a heavy blow to the ambitions, arrogance and aggressiveness of u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism which are concerting their efforts to impose world hegemony. they decide that only they can determine the destinies of the nations. they cannot tolerate the idea that the peoples should determine their futures all by themselves and are able to create a happy new life based on their own efforts. for this reason, they are stunned by the exploits of the chinese people and confusion and fear reign over their camps.

at the same time, the launching of the satellite by people's china constitutes a powerful encouragement to the struggle of the peoples for national independence, democracy and socialism. it is a source of inspiration and support for them to oppose more resolutely the soviet-u.s. collusion and to fight for the complete liquidation of imperialism and of exploitation and oppression in all forms.

the central committee of the communist party of brazil, which has always had boundless faith in the revolutionary capacity of the chinese people and in the wise leadership of comrade mao tsetung, warmly congratulates the people's republic of china on the successful launching of her first man-made satellite and wishes her new progress. it is convinced that these victories will contribute to pushing forward the struggle of the brazilian people now devoted to shaking off the yoke of u.s. imperialism, overthrowing the military dictatorship and establishing a regime of freedom, sovereignty and social progress.

central committee of the
communist party of brazil
rio de janeiro, april 27, 1970

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and His Wife Accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai See Revolutionary Peking Opera

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, and his wife, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, saw the revolutionary peking opera on contemporary theme "taking tiger mountain by strategy" here this evening.

samdech norodom sihanouk and his wife and premier chou en-lai were given a standing ovation and warm applause as they entered the theatre.

the excellent performance by the revolutionary art fighters of the "taking tiger mountain by strategy" group of the shanghai peking opera company aroused outbursts of thunderous applause from the audience. at the end of the performance, samdech norodom sihanouk and his wife, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, ascended the stage to warmly shake hands with all the actors and congratulate them on their successful performance.

among the distinguished cambodian guests attending the performance were: prince norodom sirameni and prince norodom yuvanath, sons of samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom soriya roeungsy, daughter of samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom ket kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; chan youran, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of popular education and youth of the royal government of national union; dr. ngo hou, member of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of public health, religious and social affairs of the royal government of national union, and his wife; thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union; major general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government

of national union, and his wife; nuot sambath, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of public works, tele-communications and reconstruction of the royal government of national union, and his wife; ker meas, ambassador to china of the kingdom of cambodia under the leadership of the n.u.f.k.; as well as cambodian students in peking.

the distinguished cambodian guests were accompanied at the performance also by han nien-lung, tsao ke-chiang, han hsu, wang chen and other leading members of the chinese organizations concerned.

CAMBODIA

Cambodian Patriotic Armed Forces and People Win Great Victories in Attacks on US and Saigon Puppet Troops

(NCNA-English Hanoi, May 15, 1970)

the cambodian national liberation army and people wiped out nearly 1,700 enemy troops including over 1,300 u.s. aggressors when they fiercely intercepted the u.s. and south vietnamese puppet invaders in kompong cham and svay rieng provinces from april 29 to may 8, according to a viet nam news agency report quoting the information bureau of the national united front of kampuchea.

during this period the cambodian national liberation army and people also destroyed more than 200 enemy military vehicles including 170 tanks and armoured cars and shot down 25 enemy aircraft.

the cambodian patriotic armed forces and people in kompong cham province repeatedly attacked the invaders in memot area from may 1 to 8, putting more than 1,400 enemy troops including 1,350 u.s. aggressors out of action. they also destroyed 198 enemy tanks, armoured cars and other military vehicles, demolished 15 artillery pieces and heavy mortars, brought down 25 enemy planes and captured a large quantity of weapons and other military materiel.

in svay rieng province, the cambodian national liberation army mounted two attacks on the invading troops in north and south of chipu township on april 29 and 30. they put out of action 270 south vietnamese puppet troops including a battalion commander, destroyed eight enemy military vehicles and captured a quantity of weapons and military materiel.

CHINA AND ITALY

The Fourth Volume of Selected Works of Mao Tsetung Published in Italy

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1970)

the fourth volume of "selected works of mao tsetung" was translated into italian and published by the eastern publishing house in italy recently, according to a report from milan.

this brilliant work was warmly welcomed by the working people and progressives in italy.

earlier, from 1966 to 1968, the eastern publishing house translated and published the following brilliant works: "selected readings from the works of mao tsetung", "quotations from chairman mao tsetung", "analysis of the classes in chinese society" and "mao tsetung on art and literature".

MALAYSIA

Communist Party of Malaya Condemns US Imperialism for Expanding Its War of Aggression Indo-China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1970)

the central committee of the communist party of malaya issued a statement of may 11 strongly condemning u.s. imperialism for its crime of expanding its war of aggression to the whole of indo-china; it also expresses resolute support for the three indo-chinese peoples in carrying their war against u.s. imperialism and for national salvation through to the end, according to a broadcast of the "voice of malayan revolution" on may 14. the statement reads in full as follows:

statement of the communist party of malaya
on the situation in indo-china
may 11, 1970

while stepping up its war of aggression against south viet nam and laos, u.s. imperialism recently instigated the rightist lon nol-sirik matak clique to stage a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat and then conducted military intervention in cambodia, spreading the flames of its war of aggression to the whole of indo-china. this is not only a wanton offensive against the people of the three indo-chinese countries, but also a frenzied provocation against the people in southeast asia, including the malayan people, and the people of the whole world. the malayan communists and people strongly denounce u.s. imperialism for this new crime of aggression.

the intensified war adventure of u.s. imperialism in the indo-chinese region is an important component part of its global plan of aggression and an inevitable outcome of its deepening political and economic crises. this lays bare once again its ferocious, wolfish features as well as its paper-

tiger nature -- being outwardly strong but inwardly feeble. at the same time, it also declares the complete bankruptcy of its frauds of "peace talks" and "troops withdrawal".

the piratic acts of u.s. imperialism in expanding its aggressive war in indo-china have had the coordination of soviet revisionist social-imperialism, the tacit consent of british imperialism and the support of imperialist lackeys and loyal running dogs of various hues, including the rahman-razak clique and the lee kuan yew clique. out of their counter-revolutionary needs, they all try in vain to put down the revolutionary armed struggle of the indo-chinese peoples. facts have proved that they are u.s. imperialism's accomplices in its aggression against indo-china.

at present, the people of the three indo-chinese countries are closing their ranks and carrying out a dauntless common struggle against the barbarous aggression of u.s. imperialism. the important achievements made by the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, the formal establishment of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea and the victorious development of the armed struggle of the cambodian, laotian and south vietnamese peoples -- all these point to the present excellent revolutionary situation both in indo-china and in southeast asia.

the revolutionary struggle of the three indo-chinese peoples has had the powerful internationalist support of the people's republic of china -- the base of world revolution. holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the 700 million chinese people have demonstrated with practical deeds that they are the most reliable comrades-in-arms of and provide the most powerful backing for the indo-chinese people and the people the world over who are fighting for liberation.

the malayan communists and people warmly hail the brilliant victories scored by the three indo-chinese peoples in their armed struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggression. we firmly support the vietnamese, laotian and cambodian peoples in carrying to the end their great wars against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we are deeply convinced that with the all-out support of the great chinese people, with the firm support of the people of southeast asian countries and the people the world over, the three indo-chinese peoples will surely achieve final victory in the war against u.s. imperialism and for national salvation so long as they persist in protracted people's war.

u.s. imperialism will be defeated exclamation

the heroic people of the three indo-chinese countries will win exclamation

NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Amateur Art Ensemble Leaves Wuhan for Changsha

(NCNA-English Wuhan, May 15, 1970)

the amateur art ensemble of the 4th zone of the democratic republic of viet nam led by pham dinh sau, director of the department of music and dance of the ministry of culture of the d.r.v.n., left wuhan for changsha by train this afternoon after five days of friendly visit.

hailing from the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle, the vietnamese amateur art ensemble gave two performances in wuhan. more than 3,000 revolutionary people attended the performances, among them tseng ssu-yu, leading member of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in the wuhan area and chairman of the revolutionary committee of hupeh province; liu feng, leading member of the p.l.a. units in the wuhan area and vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee; fang ming, leading member of the wuhan garrison of the p.l.a. and chairman of the wuhan municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of various departments of hupeh province and wuhan municipality as well as workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, and p.l.a. commanders and fighters. presented by the vietnamese art fighters, the songs and dances, rich in revolutionary content and strong in national character, were accorded warm applause.

the vietnamese amateur art ensemble arrived in wuhan on the 10th. that evening the vietnamese artists were warmly welcomed at a reception given by the revolutionary committees of hupeh province and wuhan municipality.

during their stay in wuhan, the vietnamese guests visited the site of the "central institute of peasant movement" sponsored by chairman mao in wuchang 43 years ago. they saw a shooting exercise and art performance presented by local militiamen, and visited the wuhan iron and steel company, the wuhan heavy machine tools plant and the yangtze river bridge at wuhan.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Reactionary Authorities Flagrantly Collude with Chiang Kai-shek Bandit Gang in Abducting Responsible Members of "Chinese Commercial News" to Taiwan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1970)

the reactionary philippine authorities have stepped up their collusion with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang. recently they went so far as to have openly abducted yu chang-cheng (quintin yuyitung), publisher, and yu chang-keng (rizal yuyitung), editor, of the "chinese commercial news" in the philippines and secretly deported them to taiwan under escort, according to a manila report. this is another big exposure of the fascist features of the reactionary philippine authorities. this outrage has aroused profound indignation and strong condemnation among the philippine people of various circles.

the persecution of yu chang-cheng and yu chang-keng, responsible members of the "chinese commercial news", a paper with a long history, was long premeditated by the reactionary philippine authorities in league with the chiang bandit gang. as early as in 1962, the reactionary philippine authorities unjustifiably arrested and kept them in custody for more than half a year. the "chinese commercial news" has made truthful reports on the revolutionary mass movement which has been surging in the philippines since the beginning of this year. the reactionary philippine authorities again unjustifiably arrested them on march 23 on the charge that the "chinese commercial news" had published so-called "subversive" articles. after yu chang-cheng and yu chang-keng were released on bail, the reactionary philippine authorities on april 1 again unjustifiably put them on trial which lasted more than one month. in the course of the trial, the reactionary philippine authorities went so far as to allow hsing kuang-tsu, a special agent sent by the chiang kai-shek bandit gang, to act as "witness for the prosecution" and to groundlessly slander the two responsible members of the paper as having published articles "against the philippine authorities". even before the trial was completed, philippine president marcos hastily signed on may 1 a warrant for their deportation. the ministry of national defence and the immigration commission of the philippines, in collusion with special agents of the chiang bandit gang, secretly abducted yu chang-cheng and yu chang-keng on the evening of may 4 and immediately carried them off to the philippine basa air base on a military plane, and deported them to taiwan under escort on the morning of may 5. at present, they are being persecuted by the chiang kai-shek bandit gang.

this incident is a serious step taken by the philippine reactionary authorities flagrantly to persecute overseas chinese in collusion with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang and is an important sign of the daily fascistization of the reactionary rule in the philippines. the philippine press institute pointed out on march 25 that the persecution of yu chang-cheng and yu chang-keng by the philippine authorities "may touch off large-scale persecution against progressives of the press." the philippine "daily mirror" said that sooner or later there will be mass arrest of overseas chinese "suspects".

the outrageous persecution of overseas chinese by the reactionary philippine authorities in collusion with the chiang bandit gang has aroused strong indignation and protest among the broad masses of the philippine people. on may 13, several hundred students in manila demonstrated before the "embassy" of the chiang bandit gang, protesting against the above-said atrocity. the philippine national press club considered the persecution of yu chang-cheng and yu chang-keng by the philippine authorities as "political persecution." the movement organization for a democratic philippine denounced the incident as a reactionary act of the marcos authorities in depriving the people of the freedom of speech and the freedom of publication. it indicated that it will launch a mass movement to protest against the atrocity of the reactionary philippine authorities. reyes, head of the philippine immigration commission, was surrounded on may 12 at the supreme court by pressmen, students and some members of parliament who condemned in one voice the philippine authorities for persecuting yu chang-cheng and yu chang-keng.

the chinese people are profoundly indignant with the reactionary philippine authorities for their persecution of overseas chinese in collusion with the chiang bandit gang. it must be pointed out that the reactionary philippine authorities will come to no good end in stubbornly following u.s. imperialism and making themselves an enemy of the chinese people. their perverse acts can only reveal more clearly their reactionary features.

US

American Students Wage Heroic Struggle against Nixon Administration's Invasion of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1970)

the american people's protest movement against u.s. imperialism's invasion of cambodia continues to pound violently at the reactionary rule of the nixon administration.

according to reports reaching here, students of 267 universities and colleges throughout the united states have continued to strike. defying suppression by the reactionary troops and police, students in the states of ohio, maryland, michigan, virginia, new york and south colorado have held successive protest rallies and demonstrations against the nixon administration's crime of sending troops to invade cambodia and widening the war of aggression in indo-china.

2,000 students at ohio university staged a demonstration yesterday evening to protest against the nixon administration's invasion of cambodia and its fascist atrocities of suppressing the demonstrating students. this was the second demonstration held in 24 hours by the students of the university. the students marched to the downtown area of athens. the reactionary authorities called out 1,000 national guardsmen to suppress them brutally, but the angry students, fearing no brute force, fought back heroically with stones.

5,000 students of the university of maryland closed the local highway last night, the fourth time in two weeks, to show their resolute determination to protest against the nixon administration's policy of aggression. to stamp out the flames of struggle of the maryland university students, the reactionary authorities sent 1,300 national guardsmen and fascist police to force their way into the university yesterday evening to conduct suppression. over 1,500 students of the university dauntlessly charged at the reactionary troops and police and fiercely fought them with stones, bottles and bricks. the angry students set fire to the main administration building and another building, where r.o.t.c. offices are, was attacked.

in face of the vigorous and sustained protest movement of the broad masses of the people, the nixon administration is stepping up its suppression. the reactionary authorities of michigan state declared a "state of emergency" after the eastern michigan university students' fierce protest demonstrations on may 11 and 12. in virginia state, the reactionary authorities even called out the police to attack with their hounds the students who persisted in protest struggle by occupying a building. the police arrested a number of demonstrating students. these atrocities aroused more furious anger among the students. defying a ban imposed by the reactionary authorities, students of eastern michigan university continued to demonstrate, angrily smashing many windows in the university. upon learning the news about the arrest of their schoolmates, more than 1,200 students at virginia polytechnic institute formed a ring around the home of the institute's president, demanding the release of the arrested students. students at indiana university in bloomington also kept on staging protest demonstrations and fought fiercely with the reactionary police.

more than 7,000 students from various parts of new york state gathered in albany yesterday to hold a protest rally. they unanimously demanded at the rally the immediate withdrawal of the u.s. aggressor troops from indo-china. 4,000 students at the university of south carolina met in a city park in columbia on the same evening to denounce the nixon administration for its crime of widening the war of aggression in indo-china.

it was reported that representatives from 250 colleges were meeting at yale university to discuss how to unfold further struggle against the policies of aggression and war pursued by the nixon administration.

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INTERNAL VIEWS ON US

Nixon's Suppression of Student Movement Will Have No Good End

by

Cheng Hung-pin (鄭洪斌), a Red Guard of Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 9, 1970)

(NCNA) The American students' mass movement protesting against the Nixon Administration's aggression against Cambodia is now sweeping over the entire United States like a tornado.

Head of US imperialism Nixon's announcement of the dispatch of troops to invade Cambodia and step up the expansion of the war of aggression against Indochina has aroused the indignation of the American people. Thousands of American university students are now up in rebellion! They march out of the classrooms, go on strike, hold rallies and demonstrations and burn establishments for military training as a strong protest against the Nixon Administration's atrocious crime.

Faced with this surging students' movement Nixon even ordered the army and police to encircle, beat up, arrest and slaughter the American students. During the early hours of May 4, reactionary army and police opened fire at 3,000 students of the Kent State University of Ohio who were holding a protest rally, immediately killing four and wounding over ten. In the meantime many were injured by bayonets. The American people will never tolerate the Nixon Administration's sanguinary atrocities. The stronger the suppression is, the stronger the reaction will be. Students of the entire United States are now up in action, unfolding a heroic struggle against the reactionary army and police. American people of all social levels are also up in action and a mass movement of an even greater scale

protesting US imperialist aggression against Cambodia is unfolding itself angrily.

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "In the final analysis, the innumerable truths of Marxism may be expressed in one sentence: 'Rebellion is justified'." American students' resistance against Nixon's policies of war and aggression is a revolutionary action. It is very good! Chinese Red Guards resolutely support this American students' movement and indignantly condemn head of US imperialism Nixon's atrocious suppression of the students' movement!

Nixon rattles his sabre stained with the blood of American students and threatens and cheats the American people: The death of these four students "reminds us that when dissent turns to violence, it invites tragedy." This is to say "the magistrate may set fire to buildings but the people are not allowed to light their lamps" or the Nixon Administration may use counter-revolutionary violence against the people but the people are not allowed to use revolutionary violence against US imperialist counter-revolutionary violence. However, we want to tell Nixon: This cannot be done, and can never be done! Peoples in the world suffering from US imperialist aggression are using revolutionary violence to oppose US imperialist counter-revolutionary violence. When Nixon invades Cambodia and steps up the expansion of the war of aggression against Indochina and impose counter-revolutionary violence on the Indochinese people, they will unite themselves and use revolutionary violence to counter-attack US counter-revolutionary violence. When the American people oppose US imperialist aggression against Cambodia, Nixon imposes counter-revolutionary violence upon the American people.

Counter-revolutionary violence serves as good education for the American people who have begun to use revolutionary violence to deal with counter-revolutionary violence. Such "violence necessarily accompanies the thorough collapse of the entire capitalist system and the birth of the socialist system" (Lenin). This is just as great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "Experience from the class struggle during the imperialist era tells us: The only way for the working class and laboring masses to defeat the armed bourgeoisie and landlords is by using the power of the gun barrel." Head of US imperialism Nixon tries to use "tragedies" created by counter-revolutionary violence to threaten the American people, but the heroic American people cannot be scared away and cannot be defeated. The American students' movement has already won extensive sympathy and support from the people of various social levels in the United States.

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "To wage war, the US reactionaries must first attack the American people." As the head of US imperialism Nixon sends troops to invade Cambodia and expand the war of aggression against Indochina, he is stepping up his suppression of the American people and the American students' movement. This will in turn promote the further unification of the American people, Indochinese people, and the people the world over, who will support one another and struggle side by side to bury US imperialism. Head of US imperialism Nixon is encircled by the American people and the people the world over and the day of the thorough collapse of US imperialism is not far away!

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Concentrate on "Application" in the Study of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

- Several "what to do" in implementation of Vice Chairman Lin's guideline concerning study of Mao Tse-tung's thought by Boat 119 of a certain naval unit of the PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 18, 1970)

> The crew of a naval vessel of the PLA have formulated through practice "ten what-do-do" in dealing with problems arising from the study of Mao's works. The following article gives four of these problems and tells what can be done to solve them.--SCMP Ed.

On the basis of the revolutionary style of study of combining theory with practice personally advocated by Chairman Mao, Vice Chairman Lin has put forward the guideline, "In studying Chairman Mao's works, it is necessary to study with specific problems in mind, study and apply in a living manner, combine study with application, study first what is urgently needed for application, study for immediate effect, and exert the utmost efforts at 'application'." This guideline is Vice Chairman Lin's intensive generalization of the experience of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, a golden key to the mastery of Mao Tse-tung's thought. It is not a general method, but the only way to really learn Mao Tse-tung's thought. It reveals and reflects the objective law of the mastery of Mao Tse-tung's thought by workers, peasants and soldiers, and correctly handles the dialectical relationship between study and application.

For the past several years Boat 119 of a certain naval unit of the PLA have been studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way in accordance with the guideline put forward by Vice Chairman Lin, effectively promoting the ideological revolutionization of the cadres and fighters. In practice, they have summed up "ten what-to-do" for the implementation of the guideline for the study of Chairman Mao's works as put forward by Vice Chairman Lin, ceaselessly pushing forward the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Part of the "ten what-to-do" which they have summed up is published below.

Some Comrades Feel That "There Are Not So Many Problems" To Bear in Mind. What Should Be Done?

In the study of Chairman Mao's works, some comrades often feel that "there are not so many problems to bear in mind." This sort of thing is attributable to three causes:

One, these comrades do not pay attention, are reluctant to use their head, and do not know how to bear problems in mind.

Two, they take time off after every struggle and are unwilling to bear problems in mind.

Three, they are ashamed to reveal their secrets and dare not bear problems in mind.

All this shows lack of sufficient understanding of the basic significance of "study with specific problems in mind" and lack of a high degree of ideological revolutionization. Unless this state of affairs is changed, study will be separated from reality. What is to be done?

(1) All should be led to recognize contradictions and voluntarily bear problems in mind.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "There is nothing that does not contain contradiction in itself. Without contradiction there will be no world." We have earnestly organized all to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's great philosophical thinking, so that they may realize that there is always contradiction, and that as soon as an old contradiction is resolved, a new contradiction will appear. The reform of world outlook is endless, and so problems are inexhaustible. The argument that "there are not so many problems to bear in mind" is a negation of the existence of contradiction and therefore is itself questionable. We regularly induce all to view things from the viewpoint of development and look at themselves from the viewpoint of one dividing into two, so that they may not avoid contradictions, but dare to expose them and earnestly solve them.

(2) All should be helped to grasp problems and voluntarily bear them in mind.

To bear in mind problems actively, it is necessary to grasp ideas earnestly at their budding stage. On the basis of the general law of development of ideas, we regularly help all to find problems as soon as they crop up. For example, when rises and falls occur in class struggle in society, all will see whether the string of class struggle is tautly wound in their own heads; when achievements are made in work or when there are reverses, all will see whether the spirit of continuing revolution is sufficiently fostered; when a new fighter is inducted or when a veteran fighter is demobilized, he will see whether he has firmly established the idea of being a fighting squad; at the preliminary and final ratings of 4-good units and 5-good individuals, all will see whether they have taken the correct attitude toward honor, etc.

Once all ideas are grasped at the bud, it will be possible to find problems actively. The more one studies, the more problems will be there to be borne in mind.

(3) All should be guided to follow the situation closely and bear problems in mind constantly.

Chairman Mao's works must be read everyday; the situation of the revolution must be followed closely. To follow the situation closely means to closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, pay close attention to changes in the situation both inside the country and outside it, voluntarily grasp problems of understanding, and find ideological gaps. In this way, it will be possible to have problems to bear in mind always.

(4) All should be taught to make thorough revolution and constantly bear problems in mind.

We regularly organize all to study earnestly Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevent and overcome ideas of "having a respite" and "it's almost over," impose strict demands on themselves and examine themselves by high standards, avoid being contented with the achievements made in ideological revolutionization, always place themselves on the "starting point," and make revolution ceaselessly and thoroughly. They all deeply realize that there is no vacuum in thinking and that struggle is endless. By constantly bearing problems in mind, the more one studies the redder will be one's heart.

Some Comrades Study Not Penetratingly and Deeply Enough. What Is To Be Done?

Some comrades study not penetratively and deeply enough those quotations from Chairman Mao which they have chosen, and are satisfied with imperfect knowledge and understanding. This may be attributable to two causes. One is that they do not know very well the relationship between study and application, but often say, "Don't think I am useless because I am not earnest enough in my study. I can apply what I have learned at the crucial moment, and that is what counts!" The other is they are lazy and would not use their brains.

How is this problem to be solved? Our experience is this:

(1) All should be led to put study and application in their correct relationship.

Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "People's social existence determines their thinking. Once grasped by the masses, the correct ideas that represent the advanced class will become a material force for reforming society and the world." We organize all to study Chairman Mao's teaching and Vice Chairman Lin's relevant instructions, enabling them to realize that only by mastering Mao Tse-tung's thought can they have orientation, wisdom and strength, know the world and reform the world. Study is the prerequisite for application, and application is a means of examining study. Only when Chairman Mao's works are studied earnestly and assiduously and studied and applied in a living way can there be firm and correct political orientation and sky-rocketing revolutionary enthusiasm.

(2) All should be helped to rid themselves of "self-satisfaction" and overcome difficulties.

Comrades who belong to a high cultural level and who have a quick grasp of things should be made to realize that "the enemy of study is self-satisfaction," and that Mao Tse-tung's thought, which is the science of revolution, can be truly grasped only by honest study. Comrades who belong to a low cultural level and who comprehend things only slowly should be encouraged to strengthen their confidence and overcome their difficulties. They must not feel satisfied when they have learned something and moreover must not stop when they meet with some difficulty in their study, but must resolve to study deeply and thoroughly Chairman Mao's teachings.

(3) Constantly thinking and hard study should be encouraged.

Constant thinking is necessary in order to understand profoundly Chairman Mao's stand, viewpoint and method of observing and solving problems, and to know clearly the historical and practical significance of the quotations from Chairman Mao. All should be helped to learn to analyze things and form the habit of making analysis. Moreover, thinking must be broad and active. Hard study means seizing a problem and penetrating it deeply, so that everything is made perfectly clear. Only when this problem is made clear can one go on to another. Don't study like "a dragonfly skimming over the water," i.e., studying problems hurriedly for a while and then drop them.

(4) All should be required to study diligently and practice what they have learned frequently, and to deepen their understanding of Chairman Mao's teachings in the course of application.

All must be made to realize deeply that in studying Mao Tse-tung's thought, "it is necessary not only to learn from books, but more important still, we can truly learn it through class struggle, work practice and contact with the worker-peasant masses." On the one hand they should deeply understand the spiritual essence of Chairman Mao's quotations in relation to reality. On the other hand they must apply frequently what they have learned and let their practice be guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought. Through repeated study and practice, they will continuously deepen their understanding of Chairman Mao's quotations.

Discussion-and-Application Meetings Are Too Generalized. What Is To Be Done?

We hold a discussion-and-application meeting once every half a month or twenty days in relation to the content of study at various stages. Through discussion and application, we have summed up and exchanged experience in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. However, these meetings are sometimes too generalized. What is to be done?

(1) Refuse to fight battles without due preparation.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Don't fight a battle without due preparation. Don't fight a battle in which victory is uncertain." Although discussion-and-application meetings are held regularly, proper preparation is necessary in order to make them successful. When there is proper preparation, we shall have the initiative. If meetings are not well prepared in advance, they will easily become generalized. Prior to every discussion-and-application meeting, we insist on the following:

(i) Holding a meeting of backbones successfully, analyzing living ideas, organizing all to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings in view of such ideas as "There is nothing to discuss," "I am afraid I may not speak well," etc. which some comrades cherish, carrying out mobilization well before the discussion-and-application meeting, putting forward concrete demands, and doing ideological work with meticulous care, so as to increase the consciousness of all in discussion and application.

(ii) On the basis of the results produced in one's study of Chairman Mao's works in relation to specific problems in a certain period, everyone shall concentrate on one principal problem and write an outline of the speech to be made at the discussion-and-application meeting. At the meeting, one should speak openly and speak in relation to reality.

(iii) Cadres should go deep among the masses, provide concrete guidance, carry out earnest examination, and help all to make proper preparation.

(2) Properly grasp typical examples.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Typical cases must be grasped well." An advanced typical example is a representative of newborn things. It represents the direction of the development of a movement and leads the masses forward. Without typical examples, a discussion-and-application meeting will lack life.

On the basis of the requirements of study at certain periods, at every discussion-and-application meeting we always concentrate on one or two typical examples who have studied and applied well, and let them take the lead in making discussion and application. Typical examples chosen must be (i) those who study and apply well, who have experience in study and practical action, and who can concretely analyze their own problems with Mao Tse-tung's thought and really improve themselves ideologically; and (ii) those who are representative and can play the role of a model and a guide.

(3) Develop activities of mass assessment.

To further exploit the results of the discussion-application activities, we earnestly organize the masses for a review and assessment, through which they confirm the achievements, point out the shortcomings, help one another, and rise to a higher level together, so they would rise to a higher level after every discussion-and-application meeting. This is how we do it:

(i) We organize all to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "External factors are a condition for change while internal factors are the basis of change, and external factors act through internal factors," realizing that assessment and mutual-aid by the masses is a necessary condition for stimulating our own ideological progress, and at the same time laying emphasis on the fact that ideological reform will depend mainly on our own conscious effort.

(ii) Review and assessment of the discussion and application are made mainly about the ideological situation and the level of understanding. It mobilizes the active factors and prevents persistent criticism of people's shortcomings.

(iii) Comrades who help others are required to be enthusiastic, sincere and patient, and comrades who are helped are required to be modest, so they may unite as one and advance together.

What Cadres Must Do To Lead the Masses To a New Level in Study and Application

(1) The importance of cadres in leading the masses to successful study must be fully understood.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "After the political line is determined, cadres are the deciding factor." Vice Chairman Lin says in his instructions: "The way a commander acts is also the way the men under him act." We have learned in practice that in order to lead the armed forces to study well, the cadres themselves must first study well. In the vigorously developing mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, our cadres persevere in taking the lead in study, discussion and application, struggle against self, and action. This exercises a good, actuating influence on the men of the armed forces.

(2) Thinking must closely follow the new situation.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In the development of a movement, new things constantly crop up ahead. These new things keep cropping up endlessly." We must pay close attention to the development of the situation and follow the new situation closely. If with the new situation in front our thinking does not take corners fast enough, we may be left behind. In this connection, we lay particular emphasis on the earnest study and implementation of Chairman Mao's latest directives as well as the fighting orders issued by the Party center headed by Chairman Mao with Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy. We also pay attention to the new situation both inside and outside the country, as well as to the new experience of our brother units and new problems that may appear in the armed forces. By grasping the orientation, the important things and the focal points through grasping of the two extremes above and below, we shall be grasping the new things.

(3) New demands are put forward ceaselessly.

The basic thing--living study and living application of Chairman Mao's works--does not change. This should be grasped without letting go. However, the situation constantly changes, so that it is necessary to impose new demands ceaselessly on the armed forces.

Last year, in our study of Chairman Mao's ideas of Party building and the new Party Constitution, we formulated the method of "four-think and four-see," namely, think about Chairman Mao's teachings and see whether we are applying them to practice; think about the objects of one's joining the Party and see whether they are implemented in action; think of the hopes pinned on us by the Chinese people and the people of the whole world and see the heavy task on our shoulders; think of the Party's new demands on us and see how far we are from meeting them. By acting in accordance with these demands, we have produced very good results.

(4) Persevere in studying together with the fighters and asking them to help.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The masses are the true heroes" and "In a certain sense, the wisest and most capable men are the fighters with practical experience." By making the fighters our teachers and studying with them, we shall strengthen the ideological revolutionization of the cadres and at the same time push forward the study of the armed forces and promote their revolutionization. (NCNA)

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TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Bold Technical Innovations Change China's Biggest Steel Enterprise

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 16, 1970)

bold technical innovations made by revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians of china's biggest iron and steel base, the anshan iron and steel company, have profoundly changed its old equipment and technological processes.

this new victory won in the first spring of the 1970's is due to the launching of a mass technical innovations movement under the guidance of chairman mao's strategic principle "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts".

the renovated equipment shows an increase of efficiency ranging from two to seven fold. many of the new techniques and new technological processes introduced early this year have been widely adopted. this has resulted in an all-round, constant rise in production for the whole company. output of iron, steel and rolled steel has been increasing month by month. the per unit consumption of coal, electricity and raw material has fallen remarkably. the coke consumption rate in iron smelting has reached an advanced level. the steel rolling mills have turned out new products to meet the needs of national construction.

under the leadership of the revolutionary committees of the mills and mines of the company early this year, the workers studied chairman mao's great teaching "china ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity". they pledged to act accordingly. the workers recalled some of the arguments pushed in the past by the capitalist-roaders under the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises. the capitalist roaders spread such fallacies as "anshan's equipment is already a model" and "output by anshan is its maximum", which seriously weakened the workers' entnusiasm and obstructed the development of production. some workers said angrily: "in the final analysis, the capitalist-roaders spread such nonsense to make us stop continuing the revolution. it shows that they did'nt believe in the masses and were blind to the workers' strength." the revolutionary mass criticism campaign launched by the workers to criticize sharply all kinds of counter-revolutionary revisionist trash greatly raised the consciousness of the revolutionary workers and technicians in the struggle between the two lines. everyone began to rack his brains to make technical innovations. proposals for more than 200 technical innovations were raised. the workers soon organised themselves to work day and night to transform the old imported equipment.

the east anshan iron mine is a large enterprise. but for a long time, the backward flotation process had lagged behind mining and sintering and become a bottle-neck. the bourgeois technical "authorities" opposed any change by talking of the "standardization of equipment" and adapted other processes to the flotation process. production was seriously handicapped. from the beginning of this year, the workers mercilessly repudiated the lie about the "standardization of equipment" and launched a mass movement for renovation of the flotation process. a "three-in-one" technical innovations group with workers as the main body was set up. the members pooled their wisdom to renovate the whole process and this resulted in the rapid increase in production. at the same time, they blazed a new path for a flotation process for low-grade hematite ore.

the ore dressing shop of the general sintering mill formerly used imported electro-magnetic equipment which was inefficient and consumed a lot of electricity. but the bourgeois technical "authorities" lauded it as "advanced" and forbade the workers to change it. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers broke away with superstitions and, with revolutionary cadres and technicians, succeeded in making a permanent magnetic separator. this year they succeeded in making a permanent magnetic filter and a permanent magnetic dehydrator so that all the magnetic equipment has been renovated. the new permanent magnetic equipment is highly efficient and can be used for all kinds of ore so as to meet the growth in production.

during this tremendous mass campaign for technical innovations, the revolutionary workers at all mills and mines in the company have paid full attention to tapping the potential of old equipment. they renovated big foreign equipment, machine by machine, process by process. equipment that had long been idle was put into operation. for example, the power plant had to increase output to meet the needs of more production. some people proposed asking the state for money to buy a new boiler. but the workers got together to study chairman mao's great teaching "practise frugality in carrying out revolution." they made up their minds to renovate an old boiler. in a matter of a fortnight, they had practically transformed boiler no. 9, which quadruples the output of steam. increasing the steam output from 25 to 110 tons per hour, the boiler now saves 17,000 tons of coal a year for the state. after the old equipment was renovated, the iron-smelting, steel-making and steel-rolling plants of the company turned out a quantity of new types of steel and rolled steel.

inspired by their successes, the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians of the company are advancing triumphantly. they have already completed 37 major innovations out of a total of 200 proposed by the workers at the beginning of the year. they are resolved to spur their work by revolutionary mass criticism, so that they can heighten their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, step up technical renovations and make an even greater contribution to the socialist construction of the motherland.

Workers of Rising North China Industrial City Raise Production Thanks to Technical Innovations

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, May 17, 1970)

the mass technical innovations campaign by the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians of hantan city, a rising industrial city in hopei province, north china, has stimulated production. they were inspired by the spirit of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party.

they relentlessly criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash including the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace.

over the past year and more, hantan workers have made new products, equipment and materials and worked out new techniques and technological methods, coming to 4,500 items in all. a number are up to or surpass advanced domestic and international standards. this contributes to the growth of the country's production and raised industrial production in the city to a new level.

metallurgical enterprises are using a new-type flame hardening machine designed and manufactured by the workers, which increases the working efficiency in rolling steel tubes two and a half times. miners have improved mining techniques and raised the output of iron ore by a wide margin.

machine-building, electrical engineering and textile industries have adopted electronic techniques and new-type automatic controls which rapidly increase production. the power industry is water-cooling the rotors of generators. this has raised power output 20 per cent above designed capacity. chemical and machine-building plants have made large numbers of new products and materials and worked out new technological methods.

the revolutionary committees at all levels in hantan's industry have led the workers, cadres and technicians in conscientiously studying chairman mao's great teaching "we cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace". they have criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies, including the slavish

comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. this has spurred the revolutionary spirit of daring to think, act and blaze new trails. with high aspirations to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland, they have widely set up "three-in-one" technical innovations groups with workers as the main force to go full steam ahead with technical innovations.

most of the equipment of the fengfeng power plant was from forty to fifty years old. the bourgeois technical "authorities" in the plant formerly insisted that unless the old equipment was replaced by new the plant could not raise its output. the revolutionary committee of the plant, however, roundly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by liu shao-chi and mobilized all workers in the plant to take part in renovating the old equipment. as a result, the plant's power output rose 68 per cent and its annual coal consumption was cut by 2,400 tons.

an engineering plant in the fengfeng mining area of the city succeeded in producing a multiposition cold jolting machine of high quality after six months of repeated experiments. this has filled in a blank in china's engineering industry.

the working class of handan city, inspired by chairman mao's great teaching "follow our own road in developing industry", and cherishing noble aspirations and daring to scale the summit of science and technology, have innovated many new techniques. in experimenting with a kind of new technological process of advanced world level, the workers and revolutionary technicians of the petroleum chemistry experimental plant broke through and solved more than forty difficult problems and accomplished their task successfully. the plant can now, thanks to this new technological process, produce synthetic fibre, synthetic rubber, synthetic plastics, organic solvent and insecticide, among others. this is a new contribution to the development of china's petroleum chemical industry. in the course of the technical innovations drive, many plants, mines and other enterprises have found ways to make good use of available materials and methods and combining modern and locally devised techniques. in this way greater, quicker, better and more economical results in technical innovations have been achieved.

the advances in technical innovations drive have enabled handan city in the course of a year to augment its list of products by a considerable number of new items. the city's total industrial output value in 1969 was 35 per cent higher than in 1968, and in the first quarter of this year, 17 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year. the state plan was topped.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Peking Light Industry Develops Rapidly

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1970)

peking's light industry workers are resolutely carrying out chairman mao's great principles of self-reliance and hard struggle through a vigorous mass technical innovations movement. light industry has never grown so fast in peking as today. total value of light industry last year was double that in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution and 46 times that in the year preceding liberation. production continues to rise this year, and has topped the highest record.

peking was a consumer city before liberation. handicraft workshops accounted for 80 to 90 per cent of the very weak light industrial base then. the industry was in decline and many of its workers became destitute and homeless because of the ruthless exploitation and oppression by imperialism, feudalism, bureaucrat-capitalism and the kuomintang reactionaries.

with the establishment of new china, under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, peking's heavy industry made great progress and tremendous changes took place in light industry. the great proletarian cultural revolution, in particular, has opened a splendid future for light industry.

the revolutionary light industry workers have energetically studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way. they have made deep-going and sustained mass criticism and hit hard at the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as the slavish comprador philosophy, the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and "let specialists run factories." this has heightened their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continuing the revolution. their socialist initiative and creativeness have erupted with the force of a volcano. they have made technical transformation in hundreds of factories and thus increased productivity.

during the great cultural revolution, the production of candies, biscuit and bread has risen five to seven fold. production of wine and spirits, soap, alarm clocks, wrist watches and alcohol has more than doubled. there are big increases in the production of machine-made paper, sewing machines, leather shoes, leather, clothing, general goods, plastic products, glass ware, stationery, ceramics, enamelware, aluminium ware and hardware. varieties have constantly increased.

peking has now become an important light industrial centre with dozens of kinds of light industry. apart from stocking the thriving markets of the capital, these products are sent to other parts of the country and some are exported. many peking light industry goods are greatly welcomed by consumers at home and abroad.

guided by chairman mao's great teaching "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", peking's light industry has made great changes in the kind of goods it produces. art handicraft articles portraying emperors, generals and ministers, scholars and beauties as well as fancy dresses, which served the exploiting classes in the past, have been swept away. replacing them are products of socialist content and national style welcomed by the revolutionary people. all light industry products are now for the workers, peasants, soldiers and other working people and serve the socialist revolution and socialist construction even better.

peking could not before produce high-grade letterpress paper for the printing of chairman mao's works. with their boundless loyalty to the great leader chairman mao, the paper-making workers launched a mass technical innovations movement during the great proletarian cultural revolution. thanks to their efforts, the capital now turns out 6,400 tons of this paper yearly.

the peking sewing-machine plant has organized "three-in-one" groups with workers as the main body including the revolutionary cadres and technicians, which went down to factories and countryside to ask the working people what they thought of the sewing-machines. their aim was to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers better. they have trial-produced a small sewing machine that has a simple structure. it is hand or treadle operated and is easy to carry. the workers made the equipment and built the workshops themselves in just three months. the plant is now producing many sewing-machines of this type which costs only third as much as the ones formerly produced.

arming themselves with invincible mao tsetung thought, the light industry workers have scored one great achievement after another in class struggle as well as in the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they are now striving to scale new technical peaks in production. the lighting equipment plant formed by 39 whitesmith and blacksmith shops only had several old pulley lathes and could only produce ordinary lamps at the beginning. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers made a living study and application of chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles -- "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". with high aspirations, they have built more than 20 fairly high precision lathes, drilling and planing machines and produced high-grade varieties of lighting apparatus used in industry, building and film projection. their products have been used for lighting in tienanmen square, in east and west changan boulevards in the capital as well as on the magnificent yangtze river bridge at nanking and are praised by the people. the plant recently trial-produced and manufactured new electronics products.

creatively adopting new techniques in the past three years and more, peking's glass-making workers have brought about a 7.5-fold increase in the output of monocrystal silicon, an important material for the electronics industry, and a seven-fold increase in optical glass, including top-grade lenses for the cinematographic, television and electronics industries.

with the cooperation of some factories and other departments, they recently designed and made in 13 days a highly efficient large machine for growing monocrystal silicon, helping to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing the electronics industry.

armed with chairman mao's brilliant philosophical thinking, workers of the peking light industrial machine repair plant trial-produced a silicon-controlled variable-speed radial drilling machine of an advanced type, though they did not have the necessary data or equipment designed for the purpose. the success they achieved by pooling their wisdom and efforts represents a new step forward in developing automatic, electronically controlled machine tools.

the peking sports goods factory, which produced only badminton rackets before, recently cooperated with other factories and successfully turned out a multi-purpose machine tool using silicon controlled device, which can serve 13 purposes including turning, milling, planing, drilling and welding.

a new trail has been blazed for the development of the wine industry by the peking beer brewery, which successfully introduced a new technique after a few months' experiment using microbic enzymes. the success was achieved with simple equipment and by indigenous methods.

in their efforts to increase output and improve quality, peking light industry revolutionary workers have adhered to the principle: "practise frugality in carrying out revolution." they have increased the sources of supplies, reduced costs, increased the multiple use of material and paid attention to economy in all their work.

breaking away from blind faith in conventions, tanners in the capital synthesized a chemical tanning material to replace the traditional one in processing hides. this ensures the quality of the products and saves more than 250 tons of grain, which were formerly needed in the process.

workers of the peking alcohol plant, through revolutionary mass criticism, changed the technological process and used wild plants to replace grain as raw material. in this way, the plant saved more than 650 tons of grain in the first quarter of this year.

the peking gelatin and oil plant, starting with six cauldrons, produced large quantities of gelatin and oil from discarded hides, bones and oil. its work is of value to both industry and agriculture. the plant now makes more than 20 products. some of them are up to the best standards at home and abroad.

INDUSTRY

South China Factory Thrives Through Self-Reliance and Hard Struggle

(NCNA-English Nanning, May 17, 1970)

By adhering to Chairman Mao's great teaching on self-reliance and hard struggle, the revolutionary workers of a small factory in South China have expanded it into a thriving socialist enterprise on what was formerly a piece of wasteland. They have achieved this by working with a pioneering, hard-working spirit and have contributed to the motherland's socialist construction.

The shellac plant in Nanning City, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, was formerly a small factory with only a little over a hundred workers producing a number of chemical products for daily use. It now turns out annually several hundred tons of high quality lac widely used in the national defence, chemical engineering and consumer goods industries.

The plant was founded in 1959 by merging a number of the city's handicraft cooperatives and shops making mosquito nets and cosmetics. At first, it had neither premises nor equipment. On a piece of suburban wasteland the workers put up three sheds and a store-house roofed with asphalted felt. They used scrap iron to cast and build machines and used bricks and earthenware pipes to make furnaces. Thus, without state investment and starting with whatever materials were to hand and simple technical methods, the workers were producing 87 kinds of chemicals for daily use in just three years.

By then, that is, in 1962, the revolutionary workers were ready to produce sulphuric, nitric and hydrochloric acids to meet state needs. But a handful of evil persons hiding in the factory under the wing of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on running enterprises opposed the workers' initiative to turn out products according to state plan. They ranted that the factory could not "make much money" by producing acids. The factory party branch led the workers in conscientiously studying this teaching of Chairman Mao's: "Man has been developing for hundreds of thousands of years, but in China it is only now that he has secured conditions under which he can develop his economy and culture according to plan. Now that we have these conditions, the face of our country will change from year to year." They repulsed the evil revisionist trend of "putting profit in command". Though lacking equipment and technique, the workers pooled their wisdom and efforts and built four sets of equipment. Thus they were able to produce sulphuric, nitric and hydrochloric acids in support of industry and agriculture.

in 1964 the factory was assigned to trial-produce lac. old china could not make it. after liberation, china still had to import a certain quantity. but later imperialism and revisionism stopped to export products to china in a bid to strangle her economy. when the plant received the task the revolutionary workers, with scathing hatred for imperialism and revisionism, expressed their determination in these words: "no difficulties can discourage the chinese working class. we must win honour for our great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland by our concrete actions."

with tremendous political enthusiasm, the revolutionary workers took part in the trial-production. having little skill in this work, they acquired as much through painstaking efforts in 13 days as in general takes six months to learn. since the plant was short of equipment, all the revolutionary workers pooled their ideas and put forward suggestions. they used a pail as a substitute for an enameled autoclave, and a cooking pot for a steamer. after more than 50 experiments they finally succeeded in trial producing lac. tests show that the quality is up to state standard grade. the great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in china and the plant has gone through acute and complicated class struggle. after criticizing the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in a thorough-going way, the revolutionary workers have become more keenly aware than ever of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

following chairman mao's great teaching "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", they conducted the mass technical innovations campaign. they made seven major technical innovations in three years, raising working efficiency 21 times. they increased lac output by a wide margin in 1969, and fulfilled the year's production plan 53 days ahead of schedule, more than trebling the output of 1968, the previous peak, and reducing costs by 37 per cent. grade a and b products accounted for more than 98 per cent of the output.

since the beginning of this year, they have made a hot filtering machine. output of the first quarter was more than double that for the same period of last year. they scaled a new peak in lac production and made a new contribution to socialist construction.

PLA MEDICAL TEAMS

PLA Medical Team Cures the Blind

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 17, 1970)

a people's liberation army medical team has helped 40 of the 120 blind people it treated regain their sight. ninetyeight others are able to discern light from darkness. this is another victory for chairman mao's proletarian line on medical and health work.

the p.l.a. medical team which achieved this success has worked in the school for the blind and deaf-mutes in the port city of luta (lushun-talien), northeast china, since the autumn of 1968 with the intention of executing and defending chairman mao's proletarian line on medical and health work.

relying on invincible mao tsetung thought, the medical team first made a break-through in curing deaf-mutes after two months of hard efforts. at this juncture, the team was faced with this stern question: was it possible to scale another height in medical science, that is, to cure the blind who were considered just as "incurable" as deaf-mutes.

members of the team repeatedly studied this great teaching of chairman mao's: "to win country-wide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li." they declared: "to execute and defend chairman mao's proletarian line on medical and health work, we are determined to sum up our experience in curing deaf-mutes and, again by relying on mao tsetung thought, proceed to cure the blind and scale another height in medical science."

to strengthen their determination in this endeavour, members of the medical team often went among blind students from families of workers or poor and lower-middle peasants and listened to their opinions. blind students li kuo-hua and huang chin-shan told the p.l.a. medical workers how they, with deep proletarian feelings of infinite loyalty to chairman mao, overcame every difficulty and made their way to peking in 1966 at the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. two p.l.a. men had brought them to the reviewing stand at the foot of the tienanmen gate on november 3 that year when chairman mao received the revolutionary masses and the red guards in peking and from other parts of the country. as soon as chairman mao appeared on the rostrum, they joined the others in cheering. yet they felt it a great pity that they had not been able to see the beloved leader chairman mao.

the p.l.a. medical workers were moved by these words which they spoke: "in the old society, we sons and daughters of workers or poor and lower-middle peasants used to face death, let alone going to school. it is chairman mao who liberated us and made it possible for us to go to school. how anxious we are to see chairman mao and read his works with our own eyes exclamation"

these profound wishes held by the blind students were a great encouragement to the medical team in surmounting all difficulties to curing the patients. they pledged to enable their blind class brothers to see chairman mao and read his writings.

to unravel the secret of blindness described as "incurable", the members of the medical team followed chairman mao's great teaching: "to investigate a problem is, indeed, to solve it." they made a detailed study of the family histories, case histories and treatment of the blind students and consulted material on needle treatment of eye-diseases. they discovered

that these old materials restricted penetration by the needle to a depth of two to three fen. at this depth, the needle cannot strengthen the functioning of the nerves and eliminate the obstacles to sight. displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, members of the medical team decided to try first on themselves to find new acupuncture points and experiment on new depths of penetration to blaze a new trail in curing blindness.

in carrying out the experiments, first-aid man huang chin-liang refused to rest although he was bleeding and giddy from needling. when he thrust the needle in a "forbidden" acupuncture point far deeper than anything in the records, sparks danced before his eyes. he might become blind if he thrust still deeper, he thought. raising his head he saw the portrait of chairman mao on the wall. his courage grew and he felt he had boundless strength. without hesitation he pressed the needle still deeper until the reaction became the strongest. in this way, the members of the medical team got first-hand experience.

so as to observe the effect of the treatment fully, members of the medical team moved to the blind students' dormitory and ate and studied with them. taking the blind students as their kin, they helped the blind with ideological problems and their daily life. the p.l.a. men went to the homes of day-students to treat them every evening and on their days off. pharmacist chang hsin and health worker chao li-hua braved a snowstorm one sunday to visit the homes of blind students in various parts of the city.

the treatment yielded good results in a short time. li kuo-hua, a worker's daughter, was able to distinguish objects after only three treatments. she is now a worker in a factory. another blind student named pi chien-cheng wept when his sight was restored. "my kinsmen the p.l.a. have made me see. i will follow chairman mao in making revolution the rest of my life exclamation" he said.

although quite a number of blind students had their sight restored, a blind student named chang ten-li and several others showed no change after five or six treatments. after repeatedly studying chairman mao's teaching "in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level", members of the medical team were determined to defeat even the hardest cases of blindness.

fang ching-ten, leader of the team, needled all around his own eyes trying to find the most effective acupuncture point. when he felt tired and his hands trembled, he stopped for a bit and then went on experimenting. when his eyes ached because of the repeated needling, he encouraged himself with chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" and continued his research.

the new needling point found by the medical team soon proved effective in treating these blind students. following chairman mao's principle "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china", they also assimilated some effective methods of treatment by western medicine and found a way to treat the blind by combining the traditional chinese medicine with western medicine. in this way, they finally restored sight to students blind from birth and enabled them, for the first time in their lives, to see their great motherland illuminated by the brilliance of mao tsetung thought.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CONGRATULATIONS ON EARTH SATELLITE

Executive Committee of Association of Helsinki Marxist-Leninists Greets Successful Launching of China's First Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1970)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, have received a message from the executive committee of the association of helsinki marxist-leninists in finland heartily congratulating china on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite. the message reads in full:

peking

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china

comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

the launching of the first man-made earth satellite of the people's republic of china is greeted with great joy by the peoples of the world. it is due to the fact that the launching of the earth satellite is not only a great achievement of the chinese people led by the chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung but also a source of inspiration to the peoples of all countries in their struggles against imperialism, social-imperialism and reaction.

the reactionary chieftains of all countries alone are grieved over china's satellite because china's satellite smashes their monopoly in space technology and shows to the peoples of the world that relying on one's own efforts is the guarantee of the peoples' success in all fields.

the finnish people too hail with joy the launching of china's satellite. it inspires us, the finnish marxist-leninists, to make greater efforts for the victory of socialism.

please convey our hearty congratulations to the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people on this great achievement.

long live the chinese people exclamation

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

the executive committee of the association of helsinki marxist-leninists

CAMBODIA

Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Condemns US Imperialism, Lon Nol-Sirik Matak Fascist Clique for Assassination of French Catholic Priests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1970)

the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea issued a press communique here today on the assassination by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys the lon nol-sirik matak clique of two french catholic priests.

full text follows:

press communique of the royal government of national union

raised by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, concerning the matter of the assassination of the two french catholic priests near neak leuang, the council of cabinet, at its meeting of may 15, 1970, studied the question with all the required attention and adopted the following press communique:

the fascist and racist dictatorship of the lon nol-sirik matak clique, installed in phnom penh by the c.i.a., is characterized, from the first days of its existence, by an unprecedented outburst of racist propaganda against the vietnamese nationals and to a little lesser degree against the chinese nationals in cambodia. since there exist among the vietnamese nationals a big proportion of catholics, this racist nature of the lon nol-sirik matak dictatorship in the pay of the american imperialists, takes on an anti-catholic hue which is shown by the following facts: burning of churches, destruction of crucifix and images of christ, mass assassinations of vietnamese nationals of whom there are numerous catholics, using vietnamese catholic nationals as shields during the battles of prassaut etc.... these barbarous and inhuman acts of the american imperialists and their lackeys have roused unanimous protests from all the peoples, governments and organizations loving justice and freedom the world over.

while in the same period, no act of this kind has been brought against the armed forces and the organizations of the national united front of kampuchea. moreover racist, political or religious discriminations are contrary to the political programme of the n.u.f.k. and to the fundamental principles which govern its activities. that is why, driven to the defensive on this matter, the c.i.a. and their phnompenh and saigon valets have just staged a macabre scene in an attempt to shift on the armed forces of the n.u.f.k. the blame for the deliberate assassination of the two french catholic priests, father francois claudal and father vincent rollin near neak leuang. the staging of this scene has been reported by a corporal of the mercenary army of lon nol-sirik matak.

the royal government of national union, on this subject, recalls that last week, when this village was occupied by the armed forces of the n.u.f.k., no incident was reported and there was the general great satisfaction of the population who, among other advantages, were able to cross the river at this place free of charge. it is during the reoccupation of this village by the american-saigon troops that the drama took place.

in conclusion, the royal government of national union condemns most vigorously the authors of this vile crime for which the one solely and really responsible is american imperialism.

Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Issues Declaration Condemning "Asian Conference on Cambodia"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1970)

the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea issued a declaration today strongly condemning the "asian conference on cambodia" engineered by u.s. imperialism. it points out that this is a grave interference in cambodian internal affairs and a naked violation of cambodian sovereignty.

full text follows:

the declaration of the royal government of national union of cambodia

the royal government of national union of cambodia vigorously denounces the so-called djakarta asian conference on cambodia.

the composition of the participants reveals that it is an undertaking inspired and manoeuvred by the united states of america. four countries are the lackeys of the united states in its war against the indo-chinese peoples, and the rest consists of governments closely subordinated to america politically and economically.

this so-called asian conference has no other aim than to confirm the illegal authority of the lon nol-sirik matak clique rejected by the khmer people and condemned by the international community for its methods of tyrannical, racist, sanguinary and barbarous rule.

it is impermissible that a group of countries assume the right to handle the cambodian affairs without the knowledge of and against the will of the cambodian people. it is a grave interference in the internal affairs of another state and a flagrant violation of its sovereignty. this is contrary to the u.n. charter.

it is alleged that this so-called conference intends to find some solutions aimed at safeguarding the independence and neutrality of cambodia, while the members of this conference are the servile lackeys of the united states which is committing monstrous crimes against the independence and sovereignty of this country. this is the peak of nonsense and hypocrisy. this massive invasion of cambodia by the american troops and the troops of their saigon lackeys has been condemned by the whole world and, first of all, by the american people.

if it really wanted to safeguard the independence and neutrality of cambodia, it should in the first place condemn the united states and its lackeys for this open aggression against the sovereignty of a member state of the united nations. the united states is the ferocious destroyer of the peace of the cambodian people and of world peace.

the cambodian problem concerns no one other than the cambodian people. it can be settled easily by the latter after the complete withdrawal of the troops of the united states and their lackeys, and this withdrawal should be immediate.

the royal government of national union, on the other hand, thanks the countries which have refused the invitation to participate in this so-called conference. by their correct attitude they contribute to the effort of not making the cambodian and indo-chinese affairs complicated. these countries are burma, india, pakistan, ceylon, afghanistan and nepal.

peking, may 17, 1970

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Ambassador to China Gives Constitution Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1970)

norwegian ambassador to china ole aalgaard gave a reception here today marking norway's constitution day.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of the various departments concerned, including lo kuei-po, li chiang, chen shu-huai and ting hsi-lin, attended.

diplomatic envoys of various countries were present.

OSPAAAL

Executive Secretariat of Afro-Asian Latin-American Peoples' Solidarity Organization Condemns US Imperialism for Aggression Against Cambodia

(NCNA-English Havana, May 15, 1970)

the executive secretariat of the afro-asian latin-american peoples' solidarity organization (ospaaal) issued a statement on may 8, denouncing u.s. imperialism for aggression against cambodia and barbarous bombing of the democratic republic of viet nam, and expressing support for the royal government of national union of cambodia.

the statement said that on april 30 "u.s. president nixon openly ordered the u.s. troops to stage a direct invasion of cambodia, extending the war to the whole of indo-china. at the same time, hundreds of u.s. planes brutally bombed and strafed numerous densely-populated areas in quang binh and nghe an provinces of the democratic republic of viet nam, which has caused a great number of casualties."

the statement stressed, "it is an open aggression against cambodia by the nixon government, which has seriously violated the independence of cambodia and of other indo-chinese countries, trampled on the 1954 geneva agreements on indo-china, infringed the united nations charter and menaced the security and peace of the southeast asian countries and of the whole world. it is also a challenge to the public opinion of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america and to the american people, who are condemning with increasing vehemence the war of aggression by the united states on viet nam, laos and cambodia."

the statement said: "during the past fifteen years, peoples of africa, asia and latin america have come to realize clearly that the u.s. imperialists have never ceased carrying out a policy of intervention and aggression against the indo-chinese countries in an attempt to convert south viet nam, laos and cambodia into neo-colonies and military bases of the united states, that they have conducted a destructive and extremely barbarous war against the democratic republic of viet nam, escalated the special war against the people of laos and incessantly made provocations against and undermined the independence and neutrality of cambodia, and that they have carried out the march 18, 1970 coup d'etat and savagely suppressed the khmer patriots as well as the vietnamese and chinese residents in cambodia."

the statement pointed out, "the expansion of the war of aggression to cambodia by the nixon administration has laid bare the bellicose and obdurate nature of the u.s. president and also the lon nol-sirik matak clique's true nature of a puppet and traitor to the supreme interests of the khmer people. and at the same time it has enabled the peoples of asia, africa and latin america to see that the words of president nixon are nothing but a device to dupe the public opinion of the american people and peoples of the world so that the united states may continue its war of aggression against indo-china."

the statement declared, "the executive secretariat of the afro-asian latin-american peoples' solidarity organization strongly condemns the actions of aggression and war by the nixon government against cambodia, and its bombing and strafing of the densely-populated areas of quang binh and nghe an provinces of the democratic republic of viet nam on the first, second and third of may, 1970, which go counter to the promise made by the u.s. government to suspend definitively bombing of the democratic republic of viet nam and once again violate the sovereignty and security of that country."

the statement said: "in such a grave situation, the executive secretariat of the afro-asian latin-american peoples' solidarity organization seriously demands that the nixon government immediately put an end to its war of aggression against viet nam, laos and cambodia, stop all acts of provocation against the democratic republic of viet nam, respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries of viet nam, laos and cambodia, and withdraw totally and unconditionally the u.s. and puppet troops from south viet nam and from the peninsula of indo-china so as to enable the indo-chinese peoples to determine by themselves their own internal affairs."

the statement said: "the executive secretariat of the afro-asian latin-american peoples' solidarity organization fully supports the royal government of national union led by samdech norodom sihanouk, genuine representative of the khmer people, and firmly believes that in the light of the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia will be united more closely than ever in an anti-u.s. front for national salvation, and with all certainty they will defeat definitively their common enemy, aggressive u.s. imperialism, with the determination to recover independence, peace and security of the indo-china peninsula, southeast asia, and of the world."

US

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: US Imperialism Besieged Ring Upon Ring by People of the Whole World

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1970)

"u.s. imperialism is besieged ring upon ring by the people of the whole world", says "people's daily" today in an article by yung jung and chung tung of the peking teachers' university. full text follows:

the furious waves of the mekong river are turbulent; the angry tide of the four oceans is rising to the skies. the mighty revolutionary mass movement opposing u.s. aggression against cambodia is sweeping the globe.

the nixon government has vainly attempted to extricate itself from defeat in its war of aggression against viet nam through the new military adventure of armed invasion of cambodia and expansion of the aggressive war in indo-china. but this has led to the opposite of what it desires. it has put a new noose round its own neck. united as one, the cambodian, vietnamese and laotian peoples are fighting shoulder to shoulder to deal increasingly heavy blows to the u.s. aggressor.

the new crimes of aggression committed by the nixon government have aroused strong protest among the american people. students of several hundred universities held protest activities. more than 100,000 demonstrators marched in the streets of wasnington. roars of "down with nixon" shook the white house.

the new crimes of aggression of the nixon government have been indignantly denounced and protested by peoples of different countries of the world.

angry flames against u.s. imperialism are raging everywhere, from asia, africa and latin america, where revolutionary flames are leaping high, to western europe and north america, "heart lands" of the capitalist world. in paris, hundreds of thousands of people held rallies to protest against u.s. imperialism's sending troops to invade cambodia. in london, thousands upon thousands of demonstrators shouted "u.s. imperialism, get out of southeast asia", striking fear into officials of the u.s. embassy. angry roars of "nixon -- fascist" resounded over west berlin. in many other countries, some demonstrators marched on u.s. embassies, tore the stars and stripes to pieces, and many others burnt nixon in effigy, showing mass indignation and protest.

just as the great leader chairman mao has pointed out, "riding roughshod everywhere, u.s. imperialism has made itself the enemy of the people of the world and has increasingly isolated itself," and "it is besieged ring upon ring by the people of the whole world."

the powerful movement of the world's people against the nixon administration's aggression on cambodia is a vivid demonstration of the militant unity and mutual support of the people of various countries in their struggle against u.s. imperialism. bent on pushing its counter-revolutionary global strategy, u.s. imperialism has laid its hands on all parts of the world and has done all kinds of evils. it not only vainly attempts to perpetuate the occupation of indo-china and enslave the broad masses of the people in asia, africa and latin america, but wants to put its "allies" one by one under its heels and exploit and squeeze the people there. wherever there is oppression, there is resistance and wherever there is aggression, there is struggle against it. the people of cambodia, viet nam and laos, the people of asia, africa and latin america and the people of the whole world are all subjected to u.s. imperialist bullying, oppression and aggression. they have common circumstances, common interests and common demands which make them stand on the same front fighting against u.s. imperialism. u.s. imperialism is the common enemy of the indo-chinese peoples, of the people in asia, africa and latin america and also of the people in western europe, north america and oceania. at present, the people throughout the world are fighting shoulder to shoulder and the u.s. gangsters have been swamped in the vast ocean of the revolutionary people of the world.

lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet -- this is the mistake which the u.s. imperialists and all reactionaries have kept committing and will continue to commit. just as the great leader chairman mao points out, "they had overestimated

their own strength, underestimated the strength of the revolution and rashly unleashed the war and so were caught in their own trap." the u.s. imperialists always think they are powerful and commit all kinds of evils, attempting to go against the tide of history. but their frantic war provocations and all kinds of persecutions of the people of various countries only serve to land themselves in an increasingly isolated and helpless predicament and arouse the people of all countries to rise in struggle. the destiny of the world is decided by the masses of the people and the world belongs to the world's people. in making itself the enemy of the people of the world, u.s. imperialism is only hastening its own doom.

American Students Persevere in Struggle in Defiance of Suppression

(NCNA-English Peking, May 16, 1970)

amidst the american people's vehement protest against u.s. imperialism's invasion of cambodia, the nixon administration has time and again called out large numbers of reactionary troops and police to conduct sanguinary suppression at home. yesterday the police shot two black students to death and injured more than 10 others at jackson state college in mississippi, according to reports reaching here.

this was another fascist crime committed by the reactionary u.s. ruling circles against the american people in less than two weeks following the shooting of four demonstrating students of kent state university to death on may 4 and the killing of six black people taking part in a struggle against violent repression in georgia on may 11.

students of jackson state college staged successive protest demonstrations on the campus recently and fought fiercely with large contingents of police and troopers called out to suppress them. on the evening of may 13, the demonstrating students fought the reactionary troops and police with stones for five hours. the reactionary authorities arbitrarily arrested 19 students. on the evening of may 14, students of the college held another demonstration and the reactionary authorities again sent large numbers of police to the college who, on the next morning, blatantly opened fire at the students, killing two and wounding more than 10. a western news agency disclosed that the police had fired "a barrage of bullets".

it was reported that most of the students at jackson state college are afro-americans. for a long time the students of this college expressed their utmost dissatisfaction with the nixon administration's policy of aggression and war. they protested again and again at the dispatch by the u.s. ruling circles of large groups of black students of the college to south viet nam to serve as cannon fodder in the u.s. imperialist war of aggression. the recent fierce demonstrations staged consecutively by the students were the outbursts of this strong discontent.

after committing again the crime of murdering demonstrating students in cold blood, the reactionary u.s. ruling circles fabricated lies in efforts to cover up the truth, and at the same time hurriedly ordered the closure of the college and called in 500 national guardsmen to seal off the campus in order to further suppress the students' struggle. in defiance of the fascist suppression by the reactionary ruling circles, the broad masses of the students persevered in their struggle.

in other places, student struggles against the nixon administration's invasion of cambodia have been developing in depth. in the states of ohio and maryland, students kept on holding protest rallies and demonstrations after frustrating the suppression by the reactionary ruling circles. in some areas the students fought heroically with the reactionary troops and police.

in less than two weeks, the nixon administration had shot dead 12 students and black people. such fascist atrocities have stripped off the cloak of "peace" and "democracy" it had artfully put on since its coming into power and thereby exposed outright its features as a murderer. this shows that while training its gun at the indo-chinese people, the nixon administration must at the same time aim its gun at the broad masses of the people at home. this therefore enables the american people to see more clearly the inner connection between u.s. imperialism's reactionary policies of aggression abroad and suppression at home, thus arousing bigger resistance from the american people and dealing still heavier blows to u.s. imperialism.

American Mass Movement against US Imperialist Invasion of Cambodia Surges Forward

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1970)

the american mass movement against the nixon administration's invasion of camoodia reached a new high yesterday after a persevering struggle of more than two weeks, according to reports reaching here.

thousands upon thousands of people demonstrated in the vicinity of some u.s. military bases. student strikes broke out in 269 universities and colleges throughout the united states. marches or meetings were held in a number of universities and colleges in protest against the new atrocities committed by the nixon administration in shooting two black students to death at jackson state college in mississippi on may 15.

may 16 is the u.s. "armed forces day". the american people decided to stage demonstrations in the vicinity of various u.s. military bases on that day in protest against the nixon administration's invasion of cambodia and expansion of the aggressive war in indo-china. this has filled the nixon administration with panic. military chiefs in many bases

had to announce the cancellation of "celebration" activities and mounted heavy guard to deal with the demonstrating masses. but the american students and people of various strata staged protest demonstrations outside a number of military bases according to schedule.

at a major u.s. missile base in nekoma, north dakota, about 3,000 people staged a protest meeting at which the masses angrily dubbed the base "birthplace of a monster". at fort dix in new jersey, 3,000 people demonstrated outside the military base. the reactionary military authorities called out large numbers of gas-masked military police to disperse the demonstrating masses with gas. the demonstrators fought with them heroically and crashed through a barbed wire fence at the main entrance of fort dix. near the fort bragg military base in north carolina, more than 1,000 people demonstrated in strong protest against the u.s. imperialist invasion of cambodia. popular protest demonstrations also broke out in new york.

on may 15, hundreds of demonstrators formed a "human barrier" in front of the boston military base to prevent buses carrying conscripts from entering the main gate of the base.

the nixon administration's new fascist atrocities of murdering two black students at jackson state college aroused the greatest indignation of the broad afro-american masses. on may 16 local black leaders sternly condemned such fascist atrocities, they called for a ten-day boycott of businesses owned by white racists who exploit the black people. wearing mourning armbands, hundreds of black and white students demonstrated outside the residence of the mississippi governor. the students handed out large numbers of protest leaflets.

the american black panther party, an afro-american organization advocating armed struggle against violent repression, held a protest rally in new york at which the nixon administration's atrocities of killing black students were severely denounced.

college students have also started a new wave of protest and pledged their resolute support for the just struggle of the black people. 4,000 students at the ohio university staged a protest demonstration in defiance of the suppression by 1,500 national guardsmen. students at lincoln university (pennsylvania) decided to go on a long-term strike in tribute to the two students killed at jackson state college. students at southern illinois university decided to go on strike for indefinite duration as a protest. students at northern illinois university decided to go on strike on may 18 and 19 in protest against the murder of the jackson state college students in cold blood. students at michigan state university and the university of georgia also staged protest demonstrations and fought valiantly with the reactionary troops and police called out to suppress them.

under the heavy pounding of the people's powerful protest movement, u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon stealthily went to his villa at biscayne, florida, for a "vacation", but he still could not get away from the people's raging protest. 100 students from the university of miami demonstrated outside nixon's villa yesterday, shouting slogans in protest against his administration's expansion of the aggressive war in indo-china.

delegates from more than 200 universities and colleges throughout the united states and delegates of the country's black students discussed at a conference at yale university the further unfolding of the mass movement against the nixon administration's invasion of cambodia and opposition to the political persecution of the black people.

despite the repeated sanguinary suppression by the nixon administration, the american students' just struggle in protest against the nixon administration's invasion of cambodia and murder of student demonstrators is rising and continues to surge forward vigorously. the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "no difficulty can ever obstruct the advance of the revolutionary people." the american students, who have gone through storm and stress, are bound to make bigger contributions to the common struggle of the people of the whole world against the u.s. imperialist policies of war and aggression exclamation

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INTERNAL VIEWS ON US

Indignant Condemnation of Warmonger Nixon

by

Hung Ch'ang-ch'eng of a certain unit of the Engineer Corps of the PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 19, 1970)

Head of US imperialism Nixon, who always appears under the disguise of "peace," finally threw away his disguise and camouflage in the face of the revolutionary situation of the daily upsurging struggle for liberation of the Southeast Asian peoples, and ordered US troops of aggression to invade Cambodia on a large scale together with the South Vietnamese puppet troops. This fully exposed the aggressive nature of US imperialism.

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "The plans of aggression of US imperialism from the time of Truman through Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson are all the same." Like his predecessors, Nixon is also an utterly vicious warmonger.

Nixon used to play the dual counter-revolutionary strategy. He has incessantly waved the olive branch of "peace" and sung aloud the tune of "peace making" since he took office. He even intentionally made such gestures as closing down several military bases and "withdrawing" from Vietnam, etc. But a wolf is after all a wolf. Nixon's pirate's acts of ordering the dispatch of troops to Cambodia completely exposes all his camouflage of "peace." This demonstrates that whoever the chieftain of the White House may be, the intrinsic nature of aggression of US imperialism will never change.

Then what did the Nixon Administration do during the past year or so? Internally he suppressed the revolutionary people and engaged in the expansion of arms and preparation for war in a big way. Externally it frenziedly suppressed and undermined the revolutionary struggle of various nations, stepped up its war of aggression against Vietnam, intensified its aggression against Laos, spared no efforts in helping Israel, the common enemy of the Arab people, colluded with the Japanese reactionaries in a big way, instigated the Japanese reactionaries to revive militarism, and repeatedly engineered reactionary coups and subversions in Africa in an attempt to overthrow these nationalist nations. Recently, after having engineered a counter-revolutionary coup in Cambodia the Nixon Administration again openly ordered troops to invade Cambodia. Sanguinary facts demonstrate that Nixon is the ring leader in suppressing the struggles for liberation of the peoples of various countries and a one hundred percent war criminal.

Frenzied US imperialist aggression against Cambodia has met with strong opposition from the Cambodian people. An indignant upsurge of the people's struggle against US imperialism and its lackeys the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique is rapidly developing in Cambodia. In the face of the patriotic armed struggle of the Cambodian people, no amount of troops dispatched to help the rightist fascist clique can save US imperialism and its lackeys from its fate of thorough defeat.

Nixon took office under the banner of so-called "ending" the war of aggression against Vietnam. But now this same banner was shattered into pieces by the criminal acts of his own order to dispatch troops to invade Cambodia and expand the war of aggression against Indochina. The military and bellicose nature of the Nixon Administration has been fully exposed to the American people and the people in the world. A large-scale mass movement against the Nixon Administration's aggression against Cambodia and expansion of the war of aggression against Indochina is breaking out with great momentum in the United States and other parts of the world. US imperialism has not only sunk into the great ocean of people's war waged by the Indochinese people but also become a common target of all the peoples in the world.

The 700 million Chinese people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought resolutely support the Cambodian people's anti-US patriotic struggle and the anti-US struggle by the three nations in Indochina to save themselves. We firmly believe that as long as the Cambodian people persevere in long-term armed struggle they will be able to defeat the US aggressors and their lackeys and win an over-all victory in their anti-US patriotic struggle.

US imperialism is bound to be defeated! The people of the three Indochinese nations are bound to win!

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Reading Chairman Mao's Books Every Day, Closely Following Chairman Mao in Making Revolution

- experience gained by ten companies of the Canton Forces of the PLA in holding "daily reading"

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 15, 1970)

> Indoctrination of PLA men in some companies under the Canton Command takes the form of "daily reading" of Mao's works. The following report tells how this is done in some of the companies.--SCMP Ed.

Recently we visited ten companies of the Canton Forces of the People's Liberation Army and examined how these ten companies were carrying out "daily reading" activities. Of these ten companies, some were carrying out training, some fighting on the first line of "three-supporting and two-military" work, some standing on guard through day and night at the fore-front of coastal defense and border defense, some shouldering construction work, and some scattered on long transportation lines. The cadres and fighters of these companies took "daily reading" as the most important thing in their daily life. Cherishing boundlessly deep proletarian feeling for great leader Chairman Mao, they read Chairman Mao's books every day and put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of their thinking and action. These ten companies persevered in "daily reading," giving a great impetus to the development of the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and to the movement of creating four-good companies, and quickening the revolutionized and militant building of the company.

Continuously Heightening the Consciousness of "Daily Reading"

Consciousness is needed in maintaining "daily reading" well. The course of persevering in "daily reading" by these ten companies has been a course of continuously heightening the understanding of "daily reading" and continuously deepening the proletarian feeling for Mao Tse-tung's thought, and also a course of continuously heightening the consciousness of "daily reading."

These units adopted some methods as follows to continuously heighten their consciousness of "daily reading":

1. They recall the history of struggle between the two lines, see clearly that "daily reading" is an outcome of the struggle between the two lines and an important outgrowth of the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of army building over the bourgeois line of army building.

After recalling the history of struggle between the two lines, the cadres and the fighters understand deeply that "daily reading" is advocated by Vice Chairman Lin and is an important component part of the mass movement of the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and that persevering in "daily reading" means persevering in the correct political orientation. Therefore, they become more and more conscious of "daily reading." The more they read Chairman Mao's books, the more they love to read them.

2. They extensively talk about their achievements in "daily reading," seeing clearly that "daily reading" is an important way of having a real grasp of Mao Tse-tung's thought and realizing ideological revolutionization.

The artillery company of the 1st battalion of a certain unit leads all to reckon "two accounts"--the account of time spent and the account of achievement made in perseveringly carrying out "daily reading." If one hour is spent one day, 365 hours will be spent in a year on "daily reading," which means attending a study class for one and a half months. "They know nothing before they reckon the account; they are enlightened after reckoning the account." They realize that an hour a day seems to be a short while, but if they persevere in studying and applying a little every day and if they keep on doing so for a long time, they will achieve enormous results in ideological revolutionization.

For five years after he joined the army, squad leader Lo Mao-huang tightly grasps "daily reading," so that his level of ideological revolutionization has heightened continuously. Every year he is rated an activist in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and selected a pace-setter among five-good fighters. This is what he said: "Drops of water together form a river. Daily reading of Chairman Mao's works, daily fighting against self and daily criticism against revisionism will bear bounteous fruits in ideological revolutionization."

3. They put on the table the facts of the current situation, look at their responsibility, and learn that "daily reading" is needed in order to closely follow Chairman Mao in making revolution.

These companies often lead the cadres and the fighters to apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in analyzing the current situations of the class struggles at home and abroad and to talk about the glorious responsibilities they are shouldering. They all realize that: if they read Chairman Mao's books every day, they can see the orientation and will not go astray in the storm. If they study Mao Tse-tung's thought every day, they will be able to follow Chairman Mao in making revolution.

Developing the Style of Integrating Theory with Practice in Study Is the Key To Conducting "Daily Reading" Well

How should "daily reading" be conducted well, so as to continuously carry out study and application at a new level? According to the experience

gained by these ten companies, the most fundamental step is to conscientiously carry out Vice Chairman Lin's instruction: "Study Chairman Mao's works with problems in mind, study and apply his works in a living way, combine study with practice, study first what is urgently needed so as to get quick results, and make great efforts in applying what one studies."

The Party branches of these company units have learned through the practice or organizing "daily reading" that "daily reading" is one form of the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The characteristics of this form are: An hour a day is devoted regularly to separate periods of consistent study; the content is so arranged that study is carried out more to the point and with a higher aim and the principle of studying what is urgently needed and studying fewer but essential things is implemented in a better way; and a method is adopted which calls for better use of time and better arrangements of study.

Proceeding from these characteristics of "daily reading," they pay attention to handling the four relations well:

1. They bear the correct problems in mind and select the right "weapon," correctly handling the relation between the "arrow" and the "target."

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "How is Marxist-Leninist theory to be linked with the practice of the Chinese revolution? To use a common expression, it is by 'shooting the arrow at the target.' We must shoot the arrow at the target."

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, they, bearing in mind the characteristic of the short time set aside for "daily reading," pay particular attention to grasping the problems accurately, selecting the right "weapon" and really "shooting the arrow at the target." In view of the fact that some comrades do not bear in mind the correct problems while doing "daily reading," they often organize all to exchange experience. The fighters say: "If we read without bearing correct problems in mind, we shall walk a 'tortuous path,' achieving little results while spending much time; if we read with the correct problems in mind, we shall find the reading more intimate to us and shall be enlightened by every character and every sentence we have read, and shall make progress every day."

How do they bear correct problems in mind? The methods they adopt are: (1) Closely follow the current situation and the current tasks and grasp the problems of the nature of orientation. (2) Conscientiously analyze the living ideas and tightly grasp the essential problems. (3) Rouse the masses to show their thinking. They say: "Only when we have shown our living thinking thoroughly shall we be able to bear correct problems in mind."

Correctly grasping problems is for the purpose of solving the problems. Therefore, when having correctly grasped the problems, we also must pay attention to choosing a good "weapon," that is, choosing from among Chairman Mao's viewpoints the one that is most suitable for the purpose, and

then organize all to carry out study and to do a really good job of using the "arrow" of Mao Tse-tung's thought to shoot at the "target" of the real ideological problems in the company units in the course of "daily reading."

2. They learn Chairman Mao's viewpoints thoroughly well and act accordingly, correctly handling the relation between "reading" and "application."

Vice Chairman Lin has instructed us that in studying Mao Tse-tung's thought, "we must study it diligently and bring it into practice frequently. Frequent practice means to study it repeatedly, profoundly and thoroughly and to apply it often in practice, and we should not put it aside after studying it for a while." The commanders and fighters of these units have learned from practice that study is the preamble of application, and application is the object of study, that we cannot apply well what we do not understand, and the more profoundly and more thoroughly we study it, the more consciously we will apply it. To comprehend Chairman Mao's viewpoints, they pay attention to learning fewer but essential things in line with the characteristics of "daily reading." In the "daily reading" in a period of time, they study one or two of the basic viewpoints, so that they can study and delve into them repeatedly and deepen their understanding continuously.

3. They make good use of their time to fight a "battle of annihilation" and correctly handle the relation between the interruption of time and the consistence of contents in "daily reading."

Time for "daily reading" is an hour a day. It often happens that an hour is insufficient for studying the contents and solving the problems. These company units organize "daily reading" by the method of "interruption of time and consistence of contents," resolving this contradiction in a better way.

The 13th company of a certain army unit formerly changed the content of "daily reading" every day, so that it could not produce good results. The Party branch conscientiously studied the characteristics of "daily reading" and changed the former method. Using the time for "daily reading" on a few days running, and bearing in mind a major problem, they studied one of Chairman Mao's basic viewpoints profoundly and thoroughly. In this way, time was interrupted but consistency was maintained in solving a problem. This helped solve a problem profoundly and thoroughly.

They have adopted this method of study since September last year, giving a great impetus to the revolutionized building of the company unit.

4. They make unified arrangements, vividly grasp the study and correctly handle the relation between common problems and individual problems.

In organizing "daily reading," some units formerly tried to solve problems at "one stroke," exclusively paying attention to solving problems common to the whole company unit, and sparing no time for various squads and individuals to solve their special problems. Later, they improved their method

of study and were able to make unified arrangements for the study and to grasp the study vividly. In organizing "daily reading," they devoted most of the time to unified study in the whole company, so as to solve common problems; they spared a part of the time for each squad or individual to solve special problems.

"Daily reading" is for the purpose of daily application. The time for "daily reading" is short, so that it is still more necessary to study and apply bit by bit. The Party branches of these units often educate the cadres and the fighters in the revolutionary styles of study and help them continuously heighten their consciousness of living study and application. In line with the practice of struggle, they often point out to the cadres and fighters the direction of "application," put forward the concrete demands of "application," examine the results of "application," and commend those comrades who have done a good job of integrating theory with practice in study. In this way, "daily reading" develops to daily application.

Chairman Mao teaches: "The change of world outlook is something fundamental." The Party branches of these company units hold that, in making efforts to apply what one has studied in "daily reading," the most important thing is to apply it in ideological remolding, that is, to fight self and criticize revisionism every day and to apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in remolding man's being.

The 3rd company of a certain engineering unit is busily engaged in construction work throughout the year. Attention was paid exclusively to using "daily reading" to guarantee fulfillment of the day's task. As a result, ideological problems cropped up in this company. Construction work was also hindered.

Later, they grasped their living ideas in construction work and, in "daily reading," used Mao Tse-tung's thought to solve the ideological problems arising in the company. Subsequently, man's political and ideological consciousness heightened and the tasks were accomplished with still better results. They said: "In conducting 'daily reading,' if we grasp the basic link of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to remold man's being every day, we can pool our wisdom, exert efforts and think of methods and we can fulfill any heavy task and overcome any difficulty."

Fully Playing the Role of a Backbone

Chairman Mao teaches us: "If the masses alone are active without a strong leading group to organize their activity properly, such activity cannot be sustained for long, or carried forward in the right direction, or raised to a high level."

One of the important reasons why these units have been able to continuously heighten their level of "daily reading" is that they have made efforts to strengthen their organizational leadership over "daily reading" and have brought up a contingent of competent backbone elements. This

contingent is good at grasping living ideas, using their exemplary deeds to lead all to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, summing up experience, and grasping typical cases.

The leaders must take the lead in reading and applying Chairman Mao's works every day. In conducting "daily reading," the Party branches of these company units pay particular attention to giving the cadres the role of model and leader. They hold that the cadres are the cream of the backbone elements and it is possible to lead the whole company once a firm hold is taken of the cadres. In view of the question of revolutionization of the cadres' thinking, they, besides organizing the cadres to carry out group study, chiefly send them to the squads to get together with the fighters to do "daily reading," fight self and criticize revisionism. In this way, the cadres can not only draw political nutrition from the masses and promote revolutionization of their thinking, but also learn about the fighters' achievements in study and their living ideas, so that they will be able to promptly discover the advanced experience and the problems in the "daily reading" and strengthen their concrete guidance over the "daily reading."

"Daily reading" is mostly carried out by taking the squad as the unit. The squad leader is the "commander at the first line" in conducting "daily reading" well. Therefore, the Party branches of these company units pay very close attention to giving the squad leaders a full play in "daily reading."

For example, to enable the squad leaders to conduct "daily reading" well in their squads, the Party branch of the 2nd auto company of a certain army unit held study classes for training the squad leaders and deputy squad leaders by turns and by groups. Each time new content was arranged for "daily reading" in the company, the squad leaders were organized to go before others, so that they could learn and understand these contents first and get a clear picture of the whole thing. The company cadres also took part in "daily reading" in various squads and gave the squad leaders concrete help in increasing their power of organization. Through these activities, the squad leaders and deputy squad leaders greatly heightened their ideological level and their power of organization. In the past few years, this company unit often carried out non-combative duties by separate groups. Though the situation was complicated, the tasks were heavy and there were insufficient cadres, the squad leaders and deputy squad leaders could lead the squads to do "daily reading" actively and to the point in accordance with the company's plan and the actual situation of the squad. This promoted the revolutionization of thinking in the company.

The Party branches of these ten companies also pay close attention to using typical experience to strengthen concrete guidance over "daily reading." The company leadership first takes a firm hold of a squad and brings the problems in "daily reading" in the whole company to study in this squad and then popularizes the experience throughout the company. In this way, it is possible to continuously solve the new problems arising in "daily reading."

NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter

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AGRICULTURAL MIDDLE SCHOOLS

East China Agricultural Middle School Modeled on Historic Military and Political College

(NCNA-English Tsinan, May 19, 1970)

guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in education, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the liangtitou people's commune of tsaohsien county, shantung province in east china in the spirit of hard struggle are running an agricultural middle school modeled on the historic "kangta" (the anti-japanese military and political college).

the liangtitou agricultural middle school, established on a plot of desolate arid land, over the past 12 years has trained a large number of people with both socialist consciousness and culture who are now working in the rural areas as a vanguard force in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. the teachers and students have opened up some 66 hectares of land, planted 33 hectares of fruit trees and have created a shelter belt more than five kilometres long. the school has had good harvests of grain, cotton and fruit and accumulated 300,000 yuan, making contributions to the country.

the liangtitou people's commune had no middle school in the past. during the 1958 great leap forward, the poor and lower-middle peasants in the commune, like the poor and lower-middle peasants throughout china, decided to set up their own schools under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. in september of that year, the commune sent five people and some 60 students of poor and lower-middle peasant origin to set up an agriculutral middle school near an abandoned yellow river bed.

on the vast stretch of sandy shore, the teachers and students repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains", and were determined to build their school by self-reliance and through diligence and frugality. they made bricks themselves to build the houses and dug a well. they contributed to the funds by collecting manure and extracting saltpetre from alkaline soil.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "new things always have to experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow." not long after the agricultural middle school was opened, a handful of capitalist roaders in the locality ordered it to close. the poor and lower-middle peasants and the teachers and students of the school refused to yield to the enemy who attempted to strangle the school. they declared firmly: "we poor and lower-middle peasants are rock-firm in following chairman mao's revolutionary line in education. come what may, our school must continue exclamation" supported by the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres, they kept middle school going.

after repulsing the class enemy's attack, the school had to fight natural disasters. in the summer of 1961, the area was hit by a severe rainstorm and a hailstorm. the standing crops were damaged and houses collapsed. the school party organization got the students to study repeatedly chairman mao's teaching "in times of difficulty we must not lose sight

of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage". this strengthened their confidence in overcoming difficulties. where the fruit trees were broken, new saplings were planted, and where the crops had been stripped of leaves, fertilizer was applied and careful field work done. new houses replaced the old ones which had been destroyed. in more than 20 days of hard work, the teachers and students overcame all the effects of the storms.

over the past 12 years, the agricultural middle school has taken the "anti-japanese military and political college" as its example and persisted in production while studying and in the system of part-time farming and part-time studying, running the school with diligence and frugality. they till the land, grow vegetables, tend the orchards and raise animals. by relying on their hard work, they have created this new type agricultural middle school.

chairman mao teaches: "the fundamental question of revolution is political power." the poor and lower-middle peasants of the liangtitou commune have attached great importance to leading the school. since it was founded, the school has been under the management of several poor and lower-middle peasants sent by the commune. apart from some old peasants, most of the teachers are young people from poor and lower-middle peasants' families, who have been tempered in physical labour and have a high political consciousness. most of the students are sons and daughters of poor and lower-middle peasants.

the school attaches primary importance to enhancing the students' political-ideological consciousness and cultivating in them a spirit of complete devotion to serving the people.

every school day begins with the study of chairman mao's works. meetings are frequently held for the exchange of experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

the school often sends the students to call on poor and lower-middle peasants and take part in the political activities of the commune and its production brigades. this imbues the students with proletarian feelings and makes them conscious of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines.

breaking completely with the conventions of the old schools, the liangtitou agricultural middle school compiles text books in accordance with the needs of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and on the basis of practical experience.

chairman mao teaches: "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour." accordingly, the school combines class-room teaching with field work and learning with practice. lessons of crop cultivation are given in the field, while the operation of machinery is taught by the side of machines so that the students may put their knowledge into practice immediately. this method of teaching directly serves the struggle for production.

to help the students master mathematics, the school sends them to production teams to help them draw up distribution plans.

lessons in seed cultivation are combined with scientific experiments. as a result, the school has developed more than 40 good strains of wheat and millet suited to local conditions.

under the guidance of mao tsetung thought, the school has trained for rural communes more than 400 workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. about 200 of them have been commended by the masses as activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought at the administrative regional, county, commune or brigade level. more than 140 have become leading cadres at the grass-roots level and over 70 have joined the chinese people's liberation army.

full of praise for these students, the poor and lower-middle peasants say: "they have studied chairman mao's works well. they lead in doing physical labour. and they can use the rifle as well as the pen. they are indeed our fine successors exclamation"

INDUSTRY

Advanced Small Plants in Shanghai Follow Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 18, 1970)

illuminated by the great leader chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", a number of outstanding small plants firmly adhering to chairman mao's proletarian line in running enterprises have emerged in shanghai during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

these plants generally have 300 to 400 workers each and are more or less poorly equipped. however, as a result of resolutely carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, some of them have made industrial break-throughs and reached the world's technical peaks; some have become fairly big plants with a very small outlay, and some are vital in making new products needed by the state. the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee recently cited these plants for their advanced thinking and achievements and called on other plants to learn from them.

there was a sharp struggle during the expansion of these small plants around the questions of self-reliance or reliance on state investment; on conducting mass movements or depending on a few experts; on following china's own road in developing industry or keeping to foreign conventions and to the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace; on starting the plants with indigenous methods and then combining indigenous and modern methods or pursuing gigantic and foreign things, and on running factories with diligence and frugality or being extravagant and wasteful. the workers unswervingly advanced in the struggle along chairman mao's proletarian line in running enterprises. they resolutely resisted the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

workers of the shanghai shaped steel tubing plant, inspired by chairman mao's general line for building socialism and after breaking with all superstitions and fetishes and emancipating their mind, succeeded in turning out various kinds of seamless steel tubes with very simple equipment, thus becoming an advanced unit in the city. but liu shao-chi's local agents

did everything to undermine this advanced small plant's revolutionary spirit and lead it onto the evil capitalist road. while the plant was being expanded, they wanted it to follow the revisionist pattern of seeking things gigantic, modern and complete.

the workers stood firm against this counter-current and successfully turned out some 300 new varieties of shaped steel tubing before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

after the cultural revolution began, the workers relentlessly repudiated liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises and broke completely with foreign conventions. they produced a type of high-grade metal tubing, though they had neither the equipment nor the other conditions for reheating the metal with hydrogen, argon and nitrogen as was considered necessary in foreign countries for producing that kind of tubing. by pooling their wisdom and efforts, they evolved a special reheating method and the product is of high quality.

in the course of the great cultural revolution, they have added to the list of their products more than 300 varieties of shaped seamless steel tubing, which require complicated techniques to produce. the mill now produces non-ferrous metal, alloy steel and other high-grade metal tubing as well as tubes of common metals.

all the advanced small plants in shanghai have firmly adhered to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in the struggle between the two lines.

the hungsheng magnetic materials plant was formerly a mason workshop, which was converted into a factory producing materials for electronic elements at the beginning of the great cultural revolution. when the plant began trial-producing magnet steels and magnetic core materials for the "electronic brains" of computers, some people thought they were entitled to ask for equipment from the high levels. but most of the workers stressed that they should rely on their own efforts to accomplish the task, though the state might give them the necessary equipment when conditions permitted. having reached unity of mind, they started to overcome every difficulty by relying on their own efforts. finally they produced ball-grinders, reheating furnaces and other precision equipment and mastered the techniques required. the task of producing magnet steels and high-grade magnetic core materials was fulfilled.

some advanced small plants were set up and developed through large-scale mass movements and ceaseless struggle against the revisionist line of "relying on experts". an example is the shanghai zinc refinery, which was set up ten years ago through the merger of three neighbourhood workshops producing hard-ware and scissors. few of the workers knew how to produce zinc. by boldly arousing the masses, the refinery launched a vigorous technical innovations movement and succeeded in turning out zinc after many experiments. then it pooled the wisdom and experience of the masses and built, with little investment, a highly efficient furnace for producing zinc with a very low consumption of coal. continuing their efforts for a year or more, the workers devised a whole series of methods to produce zinc by the electrolytic process. all the electrolytic zinc now produced by the refinery is first-grade.

all these advanced small plants have trained cadres from among the workers who have rich production experience, have close ties with the masses and have resolutely carried out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. they take part in physical

labour with the workers every day. they are supervised by the masses, and they fully arouse and rely on them. as a result, they bring about progress in revolution and production.

the workers and cadres of these plants have fostered the lofty ideal of serving the people whole-heartedly. the shanghai alloy bearing ring plant is a small one with high communist style of work. over the past three years, the plant sent investigation teams to numerous people's communes and farms in half of the country to find out what machine parts are needed. they found that the peasants required spray nozzles for diesel engines. taking the needs of the poor and lower-middle peasants as their own, the workers in 33 days and nights finally succeeded in making the spray nozzles, despite the fact that they require high precision to produce but are sold at low price.

the workers and cadres of these advanced small factories which have become models of diligence and frugality, have followed chairman mao's teaching on saving every copper for the war effort and for the revolutionary cause. over the past years, they have worked to save every bit of oil, yarn, electric power, coal and wood. the shanghai no. 3 blanket plant is a neighbourhood factory. most of the workshops were sheds when the factory was started. with the founding of the plant's revolutionary committee they have continued in the spirit of diligence and frugality. the office of the revolutionary committee is a small room made of bamboo covered with mud, having a square table and several benches. in these sheds the workers with simple equipment are producing excellent blankets. during the four years since 1966, the funds accumulated for the state by this plant annually were 1.9 times that of its fixed assets.

these advanced small factories have resolutely carried out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and set a good example for other enterprises, pushing ahead the struggle-criticism-transformation in shanghai industry, as well as production and construction. the workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians are determined to continue marching courageously along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Peking Workers Make Advanced Large-Scale Machine for Growing Crystals

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1970)

the workers and revolutionary masses in peking, actuated by the high ideals of winning honour for the great leader chairman mao and for the great socialist motherland, are developing the electronics industry in the spirit of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results: they have recently designed and produced a chinese-style large-scale machine for growing crystals and turned out large diameter silicon materials necessary for making large-area silicon controlled rectifiers.

this is a great victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the workers and revolutionary masses were prevented before the great proletarian cultural revolution, from building the electronics industry because of the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his

agents. the workers have been tempered in the great cultural revolution and are firmly implementing chairman mao's great strategic principle: "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". they rely on invincible mao tsetung thought and, in the course of revolutionary mass criticism, have freed themselves from the influence of counter-revolutionary revisionist trash and smashed the myths about electronics and the machine for growing crystals. this has given rise to a vigorous mass movement for developing the electronics industry.

in this struggle, the workers at the peking general glass factory aspired to catch up with and outstrip advanced world levels. they decided to design and make a chinese-style machine for growing crystals. the factory revolutionary committee and the people's liberation army mao tsetung thought propaganda team there organized a study of chairman mao's great teaching: "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future."

the workers thoroughly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they became confident that they could make the machine for growing crystals. they set up a "three-in-one" designing group with workers as the backbone. bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, the group analysed and compared crystal-growing machines of various types. then the group made the design, using the most advanced techniques.

the revolutionary enterprise received warm support from the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the workers of the capital. as soon as the design was completed, the municipal first light industry bureau started to trial-make the machine under the direct leadership of the municipal revolutionary committee. participants in this endeavour included the peking general glass factory, the peking light industry machinery repair works and the peking sewing-machine plant. other plants co-operated. they decided to try to make the machine in half a month.

in the course of the work, many factories helped and co-operated.

the peking no. 1 machine tools plant helped the peking general glass factory build the big, tall body of the furnace by welding steel plates instead of casting while ensuring good quality.

the peking crane plant enthusiastically helped the general glass factory with the rolled steel required for making a seed crystal holder.

the workers of six factories who undertook the main tasks gave full play to the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

a pair of gears in the machine's gear box required precision to second grade. the workers of the peking light industry machinery repair works turn them out on third grade machine tools. several veteran workers of the equipment section of the peking general glass factory made painstaking ingenious efforts to complete in six days the installation of the electrical equipment with over 1,000 wires and more than 2,000 joints, which usually takes two months and a half to complete.

on the evening of the 13th day of trial production, the first chinese-style large-scale machine for growing crystals was produced. the workers cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation"

this machine turns out silicon single crystals of high quality and large diameter. each unit of output is much higher than that of crystal growing furnaces. it represents a big lead in the technical level of china's electronics industry. the successful production and operation of this machine fully demonstrates the infinite power of chairman mao's great policy of self-reliance and hard struggle and shows that the chinese workers armed with mao tsetung thought and tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution have inexhaustible wisdom and creativeness.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

South China Minority Hsien Reports Vigorous Growth of Industry

(NCNA-English Nanning, May 18, 1970)

under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao's great principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", a south china county inhabited by people of minority nationalities has made rapid progress in developing local, small-scale industries over the past year.

situated in a remote mountainous area in the northwestern part of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, hochih county was very backward economically before liberation. under the dark rule of the kuomintang reactionaries, it did not have any factory or water conservancy project. the county grew single-cropping rice and the yield was very low.

the county has now built more than 40 small industrial enterprises, including coal pits, iron mines, iron works, cement factories, farm machinery plants, paper mills and factories processing farm and side-line products. it can produce water turbine pumps, water turbines, electric generators and motors, lathes and universal crushers for processing wild plants.

the growth of local industry has boosted local farm production. in 1969 alone, it helped the people's communes build and equip more than 50 pumping stations, which are powered by electricity, diesel engines or water turbines. this enlarged the irrigated area by 800 hectares. the factories supplied about 100 water turbine pumps, electric motors and farm machines and 20,000 farm implements and machine accessories.

the rapid expansion of hochih county's small local industries has been brought about by adhering to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

during the 1958 big leap forward, under the brilliant guidance of chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the revolutionary masses and cadres of various nationalities built a number of small coal pits, iron mines and iron-smelting plants in hochih county. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents did their utmost to push their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and, wielding the power they had usurped, halted all the small factories and mines in the county.

in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses and cadres, using invincible mao tsetung thought as their weapon, relentlessly criticized

liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and energetically developed local industry to serve agriculture.

in this work, the people of all nationalities in the county have persisted in carrying out our great leader chairman mao's great principles of self-reliance and arduous struggle. by starting with indigenous methods and making use of locally available materials, they took the road of relying on themselves to equip their industry. they accumulated the funds and found their own sources of material. having no factory buildings, they built sheds instead. in this way they effectively surmounted difficulties in their advance.

the county-run lawang coal pit was built in this way. more than 100 poor and lower-middle peasants of chuang, yao and miao nationalities were assigned to open the coal pit. these new workers ran a mao tsetung thought study class on the very evening of their arrival to study chairman mao's teachings and make clear of the great significance of building the coal pit in carrying out the principle "be prepared against war, be prpared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." armed with mao tsetung thougnt, they immediately went into action. they studied while carrying out prospecting and opening the pit and starting extraction through indigenous methods. in something over a month's hard work, they opened the pit which turns out 500 tons of coal monthly. this provided the county-run factories with fuel.

the county farm machinery factory formerly had only two old hand-operated lathes and could produce only some small machine parts, hoes and sickles. inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress, the workers displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act and undertook to produce universal crushers for processing wild plants. this required a large lathe, but they did not have any. so they pooled the wisdom of the workers in the factory and surmounted the difficulty by their own efforts. they organized a "three-in-one" shock group for trial-manufacturing the lathe. composed of workers, cadres and technicians, the shock group and the workers displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, and successfully trial-produced a large lathe in a month. in the past year they have made dozens of various machines, equipping [illegible] by their own efforts.

the factories and mines have persisted in taking [illegible] agriculture as their orientation. the tenli [illegible] brigade of the paitu people's commune is in an arid mountainous area. it was only with hard efforts made after liberation that the poor and lower-middle peasants in the brigade settled the problem of drinking water. inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress, they have advanced from victory to victory. they have cut through half a mountain and excavated a channel that runs more than a dozen kilometres. in the struggle against nature, the county farm machinery factory helped them put up a 23-kilometre-long high tension line and build a four-stage water lifting project which led water up the mountains more than 200 metres. this made it possible to turn over 66 hectares of arid land into rice paddies. last year, the production brigade achieved an excellent grain harvest and, for the first time in history, it ended its grain deficiency and had a surplus.

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

LAND DEVELOPMENT

Commune Members in Western Hupeh Province Score Big Success in Opening Up Hilly Regions

(NCNA-English Wuhan, May 19, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres in the hilly regions in the western part of hupeh province, central china, have scored great success in their vigorous drive to open up the hilly districts, in line with our great leader chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". they have taken the tachai brigade as their example and brought into full play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

more than 8,660 hectares of contour terraced fields and nearly 20,000 small and medium-sized irrigation projects were built last winter and this spring, an all time high. the summer crops are now growing well in these regions and a good harvest is expected. the autumn crops of rice and maize and industrial crops were sown in good time.

the hilly regions in western hupeh, consisting of 23 counties, have adequate rainfall, a mild climate and rich natural resources, giving favourable conditions for expanding farm output. the poor and lower-middle peasants, under the wise leadership of chairman mao, had energetically opened up the hilly districts since liberation and agricultural output is considerably higher than before liberation. however, the development of agriculture was seriously hampered as a result of the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash feverishly peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in hupeh such as "san tzu yi pao" (the extension of private plots and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households) and the "four freedoms" (freedom to practise usury, to hire labour, to buy or sell land and to engage in private enterprises).

the provincial revolutionary committee has paid much attention to improving the hilly regions since its founding in the great proletarian cultural revolution. many leading members have made on-the-spot studies and investigations in these regions and summed up the experience of advanced units. the revolutionary masses of advanced units have scored tremendous successes within a short time by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

the chuankou commune of patung county is a case in point. situated on barren high mountains, the commune could not meet its own needs for grain for quite a long time. in response to chairman mao's great call: "the agriculture, learn from tachai", the poor and lower-middle peasants from 1965 onwards built over 40 hectares of terraced paddy fields and more than 30 hectares of terraced tea plantations. grain output has increased year by year and the commune now has a surplus. it has also developed diversified economy.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the shangpa brigade of tzukui county during the great proletarian cultural revolution sharply repudiated liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and heightened their revolutionary enthusiasm

in the process. they terraced mountain slopes and built paddy fields on river banks. at the same time, they introduced double-cropping of rice and other scientific farming methods. the brigade registered 9.25 tons per hectare of rice and an average of 6.75 tons per hectare of both wet and dry cultivation in 1969.

in popularizing advanced experience, the provincial revolutionary committee and the revolutionary committees at all levels in the regions have run mao tsetung thought study classes since last winter. the participants repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching "of all things in the world, people are the most precious. under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." they sharply criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and his criminal attempt to sabotage construction in the mountain regions. many poor and lower-middle peasants said: "we must adhere to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and bring into play the revolutionary spirit of seizing the day and seizing the hour in building up a new socialist mountainous region as quickly as possible."

a mass movement was soon in full swing to conserve soil and water, in building farms that ensure stable and high yields. the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres learned from the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in transforming mountain regions. they scaled steep mountain-sides, blew up rocks and dug water channels. they mastered skills while working, and used simple local methods to make the necessary tools. relying on invincible mao tsetung thought, they overcame numerous difficulties and hardships, and won one victory after another.

in this battle, members of revolutionary committees at all levels always stand in the van of class struggle, of the struggle for production, of scientific experiment, and of continuing the revolution. they make great efforts to lead the revolutionary masses in building up a new socialist mountainous region. in a matter of seven months starting last winter, they completed a number of small and medium-sized water conservancy projects which are equal to the total built in the 20 years since liberation.

FARM MACHINE

East China Hsien Makes Small Tractors and Other Machines

(NCNA-English Foochow, May 19, 1970)

the party branch and revolutionary committee of the machinery plant of lunghai county in fukien province have led the workers in making machines to support agricultural production, inspired by the spirit of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party. they have brought into full play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

the plant has a little more than 200 workers. encouraged by the victory of the ninth party congress, they proposed last year to produce small tractors and other farm machines which they had never made before. this would be a contribution to farming in the locality. but some people thought the plant was

so poorly equipped to try. to overcome this notion, the party branch and revolutionary committee got the workers together to study chairman mao's great teaching "of all things in the world, people are the most precious. under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." the study imbued everybody with confidence. the workers said: "to see only the poor conditions of our plant, but not the wisdom and strength of the workers armed with mao tsetung thought, is a hang-over of the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. that's the mentality of the decadent bourgeoisie."

in their study, they reviewed how they had started to set up the plant from nothing. when the plant had gone into production ten years before, they had only three old pulley lathes and a 5-horsepower diesel engine. at that time they produced small blower casing and other simple parts. the workers gave full play to their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in accordance with chairman mao's teachings during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they turned out modern double-housing planers and other machine tools with the old equipment. they expanded the plant. in recalling the past, they recognized that conditions to work wonders can be created if people study and apply invincible mao tsetung thought in a living way.

the workers plunged confidently into the struggle to make small 12 h.p. tractors. they pooled their wisdom to devise indigenous methods to replace special-purpose equipment. they did not have a single hobbing machine to process... a special type of gears which required precision, so they used files to make the machine part. oil pumps, nozzles, aluminum alloy power pistons and cylinder jackets were made in the same way. small tractors were turned out after two months of efforts. they are appreciated by the peasants since they are light and of good manoeuvrability and good quality.

the plant has already supplied over 1,800 farming machines of various kinds.

IRRIGATION

North China Province Increases Mechanized Drainage and Irrigation

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, May 18, 1970)

following our great leader chairman mao's teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization", the revolutionary committees at all levels and revolutionary masses in hopei province, north china, are expanding rural mechanized drainage and irrigation by self-reliance. the acreage irrigated by pump wells in the province now comes to 1,300,000 hectares. this is helping the communes win good harvests.

during the period of agricultural co-operation and the widespread setting up of people's communes, rural mechanized drainage and irrigation in hopei province was gradually added. but, because the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and slashed back local medium-

sized and small factories which served agriculture directly, rapid growth of rural mechanized drainage and irrigation was hampered.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary committees at all levels in hopei province led the revolutionary masses in criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. while mobilizing the masses to intensify their efforts in digging wells to fight against drought, they organized local industries to do their part by producing pumping machinery for the countryside. they turned out 46,000 sets of equipment for pump wells last year. some areas formerly could not produce such machinery. diesel engines, electric motors, pumps and transformers, as well as oil pumps and oil nozzles and other important parts are now widely made.

a metal works in hengshui county formerly was a handicrafts cooperative making tin kettles. displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act after criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, including the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, the workers of the metal works have produced several types of well drilling machines and mud pumps. the metal works now plays an important role in producing as well as repairing farm machinery.

while increasing the output of pumping machinery, hopei province pays attention to the maintenance and management of the existing pumping and power transmission equipment. a network of agricultural machinery repair factories and shops is taking shape in the counties, communes and brigades throughout the province. the communes are levelling the land and building a network of ditches to bring the pump wells into full use for extended irrigation.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, chihsien county in the province constantly suffered from drought and had to rely on state supplies to make up its food deficiency. from 1966 to the end of 1969, the county dug 390 pump wells, bringing more than 10,000 hectares of arid land under irrigation. with grain and cotton output rising rapidly, the county provided the state with over 8,000 tons of grain and 4,000 tons of ginned cotton last year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CONGRATULATIONS ON EARTH SATELLITE

African Mass Organizations Warmly Congratulate China on Successful Launching of Her First Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1970)

a number of african mass organizations has warmly congratulated china on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite. they enthusiastically pointed out that this great victory of china is an enormous encouragement to the revolutionary people of asia, africa and latin america in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

on behalf of the african workers of the all african trade union federation, amadou n'diaye, permanent secretary of the federation, has sent a congratulatory message to the chinese workers. the message said: under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao tsetung, the chinese workers have followed faithfully the principles of proletarian revolution and made rapid progress in science and technology and other fields of national life. the people's republic of china has become a bastion of the working class in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

the message said that at a time when the aggressive u.s. ruling circles are trampling upon the self-determination of the people of africa, asia and latin america, this achievement of china is a great encouragement to their struggle for liberation.

the message hailed the heroic chinese workers and wish them still greater successes.

the co-ordination committee of the general union of the congolese students said in its congratulatory message to the chinese youth that the successful launching of china's first man-made earth satellite "marks the unprecedented victory scored by the people's republic of china in the development of space technology and proves the correctness of chairman mao's teachings which are universally applicable to all countries taking the road of socialist development". the message expressed "consistent support to the chinese people who are carrying on a resolute struggle to build up a powerful china".

a. rabiaza and e. randrianarivony, leading members of the executive bureau of the confederation of free workers' trade unions of madagascar, said in a congratulatory letter: "china's success once again eloquently confirmed that mao tsetung thought is an invincible force. it fully shows that the people's republic of china, thanks to lofty mao tsetung thought, has reached a very high level in science and technology. this is a feat of china's principle of self-reliance."

the letter hailed in conclusion: "long live chairman mao exclamation" and "long live mao tsetung thought exclamation"

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CAMBODIA

Three Ministers of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Write to Samdech Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth from Liberated Areas

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1970)

the private secretariat of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea (n.u.f.k.), released to the press here yesterday two messages written from the liberated areas in cambodia by khieu samphan, minister of national defence, hou yuon, minister of interior, communal reforms and cooperatives, and hu nim, minister of information and propaganda, of the royal government of national union of cambodia to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the n.u.f.k., and samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the n.u.f.k., on may 10 and may 6 respectively. the messages read in full as follows:

(one)

samdech norodom sihanouk
head of state of the kingdom of cambodia and chairman of the n.u.f.k.

most respected samdech,

at the moment when the struggle of the masses of our people to resist the u.s. imperialist aggression and to overthrow the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique is winning great victories, we are greatly elated by the news of the brilliant success of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples convened on the initiative of samdech, the publication of the political programme of the n.u.f.k., the election of the n.u.f.k. political bureau and the establishment of the royal government of national union. these are very great victories of our people, which not only enhance the fighting spirit of our people and our armed forces, but also help to raise higher in the world the banner of struggle for the just cause of independence, neutrality and genuine democracy of our people.

from now on, there is an organization leading the national resistance of our people, and that is the n.u.f.k. of which samdech is chairman, and the government of national union of which samdech penn nouth is prime minister.

we are profoundly touched by the trust shown by samdech and the congress of the n.u.f.k. in electing us into the n.u.f.k. political bureau, appointing us to participate in the government of national union and entrusting us to manage al affairs of the country and mobilize our people to fight the yankee aggressors and their lackeys.

we pledge to samdech to exercise all our moral, physical and intellectual power, to put the interests of the motherland and the people above everything, to work with all our force for national unity and to resolutely and vigorously carry the resistance through to final victory.

in response to the call of samdech, on the basis of the national unity of all our people and with the staunch support

of the fraternal peoples of viet nam and laos as well as the friendly peoples in the world, our people and our armed forces are scoring great victories. to date, we have liberated numerous towns and cities in the provinces of the northeast and southeast, northwest and southwest. the capital phnom penh is being menaced from all sides; the strategic highways leading from phnom penh and some principal roads have been cut off. the lon nol-sirik matak clique is in complete confusion and its army is disintegrating, abandoning post after post in their flight before the vigorous attacks of our people and our armed forces. the people in areas not yet liberated and in phnom penh, burning with hatred for the u.s. aggressors and the reactionary traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique are looking day and night for an opportunity to rise and drive them away. the people of the liberated areas have elected committees of the n.u.f.k. and organs of power at different levels and are ardently and enthusiastically making voluntary contributions both in manpower and materials to the great cause of national resistance. these are only preliminary victories and yet victories of great importance, but they demonstrate the weakness, isolation and inevitable defeat of the enemy, and the force of unity, combat and certain victory of our people.

nevertheless, in order to crush all the aggressive designs of u.s. imperialism, shatter the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak regime and march toward complete victory, our people and our armed forces have yet to undergo great sacrifices and privations.

respected samdech,

u.s. imperialism and the clique of its lackeys are extremely treacherous and cruel. they are bound to resort to new barbarous and cunning manoeuvres and intensify the repression and terror against our people and the other indo-chinese peoples. but in the face of the monolithic unity of our people and the great unity of the indo-chinese peoples, they will inevitably meet with disastrous defeat exclamation glorious victory belongs to us.

from our dear motherland vigorously struggling for liberation, we respectfully extend to samdech and, through samdech, to the members of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and the royal government of national union, our wish of good health, our affectionate thought, our salute of unity and struggle as well as our best regards.

(two)

samdech penn nouth,
prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

respected samdech,

our khmer people and we are deeply moved and elated by the news that samdech, in spite of your advanced age and state of health, have accepted with ardour the important responsibilities as chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. and head of the royal government of national union. this is a noble example of devotion to the people and the motherland, an example that we and the other khmer patriots pledge to follow in order to better accomplish the mission entrusted us by history and the khmer nation.

we are happy to note that from now on, by the side of samdech head of state will be samdech head of government, two talented and tested fighters who cooperated in the past

and who cooperate still more closely in the present circumstances to carry the struggle of our people through to complete victory.

we pledge to samdech head of government to devote all our physical and intellectual strength to fulfilling the high mandate assigned us by samdech head of state to manage all affairs of the country in the name of our government and to organize and mobilize our people in the struggle against the u.s. aggressors and their flunkeys. in the name of all our people and the resistance organizations in the whole country, we wish to extend to samdech and, through samdech, to our colleagues of the government, our full confidence, our all-out support, our wish of good health, our affectionate thought and our best regards.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Central Committee of Communist Party of China Sends Message to Central Committee of Vietnam Workers' Party on 80th Anniversary of Birth of President Ho Chi Minh

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1970)

the central committee of the communist party of china today sent a message to the central committee of the viet nam workers' party in commemoration of the 80th anniversary of the birth of president ho chi minh. the message reads in full as follows:

the central committee of the viet nam workers' party

dear comrades:

the 80th anniversary of the birth of president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people and close comrade-in-arms of the chinese people, falls on may 19. we call to mind with respect and love the glorious life of president ho chi minh.

president ho chi minh, an outstanding proletarian revolutionary, dedicated his whole life to the cause of national liberation of viet nam and to the cause of communism. he applied marxism-leninism to the concrete practice of the vietnamese revolution, founded the viet nam workers' party and the democratic republic of viet nam, and led the vietnamese people in carrying out the war of resistance against france and the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. during the years of china's revolutionary civil war and the war of resistance against japan, he came to china many times, shared weal and woe with the chinese people and fought shoulder to shoulder with them. during china's war of liberation, he actively supported the struggle of the chinese people against u.s. imperialism and the chiang kai-shek bandit gang. he forged a profound militant friendship with the communist party of china and the chinese people. president ho chi minh did immortal deeds for the vietnamese people and made important contributions to the world proletariat.

of late, u.s. imperialism, having been driven to a tight corner by the vietnamese people, has flagrantly invaded cambodia and spread the flames of war of aggression to the whole of indo-china. this crime of aggression committed by u.s. imperialism

has met with strong opposition from the people throughout the world including the american people, and encountered heroic resistance by the people of cambodia, laos and viet nam. now the three indo-chinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is developing with the force of a thunderbolt and has entered a new stage. u.s. imperialism has been encircled ring upon ring by the three indo-chinese peoples.

president ho chi minh made this appeal: "for the defence of the independence of the fatherland, and for the fulfilment of our obligation to the peoples struggling against u.s. imperialism, our people and army, united like one man, will resolutely fight till complete victory whatever the sacrifices and hardships may be." we believe that following this teaching of president ho chi minh, the vietnamese people with a tradition of heroic revolutionary struggle will persist in protracted war, maintain independence and keep the initiative in their own hands, persist in self-reliance and closely unite with the heroic cambodian and laotian peoples and support each other in a common fight, and then u.s. imperialism and its lackeys can in no way save themselves from complete failure no matter whether u.s. imperialism continues to enlarge the war, or makes use of the service by its accomplices and running dogs, or carries out intervention and sabotage through the united nations or any international conference. the vietnamese, cambodian and laotian peoples will certainly be able to drive u.s. imperialism out of indo-china completely and realize national independence and liberation.

determinedly following the teaching of our great leader chairman mao, the 700 million chinese people pledge to provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese, cambodian and laotian peoples, most resolutely support the vietnamese, cambodian and laotian peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

the people of viet nam, cambodia and laos will triumph exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation

the central committee of the communist party of china

may 18, 1970

CHINA AND US

137th Meeting of Sino-US Ambassadorial Talks Postponed

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1970)

on may 18, 1970, the chinese side in the sino-u.s. ambassadorial talks notified the u.s. side of the following: in view of the increasingly grave situation created by the u.s. government which has brazenly sent troops to invade cambodia and expanded the war in indo-china, the chinese government deems it no longer suitable

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for the 137th meeting of the sino-u.s. ambassadorial talks to be held on may 20 as originally scheduled. as to when the meeting will be held in the future, it will be decided upon later through consultation by the liaison personnel of the two sides.

Chinese Workers and Armymen Sternly Denounce US Imperialist Aggression against Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1970)

following is a group of articles by chinese workers and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army denouncing the u.s. imperialist aggression against cambodia:

u.s. imperialist aggression against cambodia explodes nixon's humbug

-- by chien feng and hsiung ying of a certain unit of the chinese people's liberation army

the expansion of the war of aggression against viet nam and laos to the whole of indo-china by u.s. imperialism has thoroughly torn nixon's "peace" mask to shreds and laid bare this war-monger's brutal features before the people all over the world.

it is still fresh in the memory of the people that in order to deceive the world, nixon, after coming into power, tried his utmost to pretend that he was somewhat "different" from johnson, his predecessor, saying that johnson had "americanized" and thus expanded the viet nam war and that he wanted to change the course and "end the war". in his "guam statement", he even pledged that the united states would not dispatch any more ground forces to southeast asia. in his "new strategy for peace" policy speech at the u.s. congress, he played up the so-called theme of "peace" and shouted himself hoarse in peddling the "nixon doctrine" to the world, which he advertised as a "watershed" in u.s. foreign policy.

however, just as a u.s. bourgeois politician said: "it's pretty difficulty for someone who has cawed like a hawk for the past two decades to now coo like a dove." it is only one year and more after he took office and three months after the "nixon doctrine" was dished up that nixon cast to the winds all the nice words he had used in self-embellishment. he finally dispatched troops on a large scale to invade cambodia after playing a lively duet with the central intelligence agency and the pentagon. nixon has thus with his own actions laid bare the aggressive nature of his "guam statement" and "nixon doctrine" and exploded his own humbug. now the people of the world can see more clearly that far from wishing to "end" the war of aggression against viet nam, nixon is actually expanding it; the u.s. aggressors are not only hanging on to south viet nam, they are also trying to forcibly occupy the whole of indo-china. nixon is a downright war criminal extremely ferocious but stupid.

by embarking on the new military adventure of invading cambodia on a large scale, nixon is gambling away all the political stakes he had so painstakingly accumulated through deceptive promises in the past year and more since he took

office. except that he is more sinister and ferocious, nixon in no way differs from johnson in risking everything on a single throw.

today, having embarked on johnson's beaten track of aggression in indo-china, nixon will suffer from a defeat more ignominious than his predecessor's.

u.s. imperialist aggression against cambodia reveals paper-tiger nature of u.s. imperialism

-- by the worker-commentator group of cement plant no. 422 in tangshan

u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon flagrantly dispatched large numbers of u.s. aggressor troops in viet nam and the south vietnamese puppet troops in launch a naked armed invasion of cambodia. this criminal act is a big exposure of the wolfish nature of u.s. imperialism as well as its weakness as a paper tiger.

the great leader chairman mao teaches us: "the u.s. imperialists and reactionaries of all countries are paper tigers." the frenzied invasion of cambodia does not indicate the strength of u.s. imperialism; it shows that it is outwardly strong but feeble inside and that it is at the end of its rope. in a speech nixon declared desperately that he "would rather be a one-term president than to ... see america become a second rate power." for the sake of being a "first rate power", nixon did not scruple to dispatch troops to invade another country exclamation this is typical gangster logic of imperialism exclamation at the same time, it is a revelation of the paper-tiger nature of u.s. imperialism exclamation

since coming into power, nixon has racked his brains but failed to find a panacea to save u.s. imperialism from its rapid decline. he feels doomsday is approaching as u.s. imperialism is sinking fast, riddled with crises, suffering setbacks everywhere and opposed by the masses and deserted by its followers. pushing in asia the policy of "making asians fight asians", he is trying his utmost to drive the puppets and lackeys in various countries fight in the front lines for u.s. imperialism, but the running dogs proved useless. in such circumstances, he wildly took the road leading to his grave by dispatching troops to invade cambodia in a desperate attempt to hold back the revolutionary current of the indo-chinese peoples and to extricate u.s. imperialism from its doom. but this is sheer day-dreaming.

u.s. imperialism met with ignominious defeat in korea. in viet nam and laos, it is badly battered. its paper-tiger nature has been exposed time and again by the revolutionary people of the whole world. today, the three indo-chinese peoples have recognized more clearly its paper-tiger nature and are united closely in the struggle against the enemy. no matter how desperately it puts up a death-bed struggle, u.s. imperialism the paper-tiger cannot escape the fate of being reduced to ashes by the flames of the revolutionary struggle of the people of indo-china and the rest of the world.

u.s. imperialist aggression against cambodia marks a new noose round the neck of u.s. imperialism

-- by chun li and chien wei of a certain unit of the chinese people's liberation army

referring to the u.s. imperialists, the great leader chairman mao points out, "they calculate that they will always benefit from tense situations, but the fact is that the tension created by the united states has led to the opposite of what they desire. it serves to mobilize the people of the world against the u.s. aggressors." the towering crimes committed by the u.s. imperialists in cambodia are serving to mobilize the people of cambodia and the rest of indo-china to fight against the u.s. aggressors. the struggle of the cambodian people against u.s. imperialism and the cambodian rightist clique is developing steadily and has dealt telling blows to the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys. referring to nixon's sending of troops to invade cambodia, a u.s. bourgeois politician admitted that "it is strictly a military decision that carries with it serious risks with uncertain results" and that nixon has got himself into a "johnson-type situation". the u.s. bourgeois press also said sarcastically that the nixon administration "seems to be developing an infallible instinct for doing the wrong thing" and that "failure seems to have gone to their heads". nixon himself had to admit that his act of expanding the war of aggression in indo-china was "assailed by counsels of doubt and defeat" at home.

the historical development is: u.s. imperialism is trying vainly to dominate the globe. however, each new aggression it commits brings it nearer to its doom. cambodia belongs to the cambodian people who will definitely not allow u.s. imperialism to do what it likes with them. confronted with the valiant struggle of the cambodian people and in the face of the peoples of indo-china bound by militant friendship and unity against imperialism, the conspiracy of u.s. imperialism to turn cambodia into its colony and military base can only add a new noose round its own neck and will finally be sent by the people of the world to the gallows.

u.s. imperialst aggression against cambodia shows unprecedented isolation of u.s. imperialism

-- by hung chin of a certain unit of the chinese people's liberation army

its activities from engineering the reactionary coup d'etat behind the scenes to taking the field in committing armed invasion of cambodia show that the nixon administration has been blinded by inordinate ambition and has become desperate. it has proceeded from talking loudly of "withdrawal" to interfering in the internal affairs of cambodia at the point of bayonets. this shows that its "withdrawal" is mere words while it actually engages in armed aggression. nixon has thus unmasked himself with his own gangster acts. this has also revealed the predicament of the nixon administration being beset with difficulties at home and abroad and in an impasse.

whoever throws ashes against the wind will hurt his own eyes. whoever sows the seeds of war of aggression will only result in his own ruin. u.s. imperialism, by invading cambodia in an attempt to extricate itself from its predicament, has landed

into more difficult straits. it is like an ox of clay going into the sea -- accelerating its own doom.

everywhere in the vast land of indo-china today are battlefields against and burial places for u.s. imperialism. the heroic indo-chinese peoples are engaging in a just people's war to annihilate the u.s. aggressors. it needs to be pointed out in particular that the fresh crime of aggression by the nixon administration has aroused indignant denunciation and concemnation from the american people and the people of the world. waves of protests of the american people against the u.s. imperialist invasion of cambodia are surging forward. students of hundreds of american universities have held various protest activities; more than one hundred thousand people took to the streets in washington and their angry shouts "down with nixon exclamation" shook the white house. a vigorous revolutionary mass movement against u.s. imperialist aggression is sweeping the world. demonstrations against u.s. imperialism are raging everywhere in asia, africa, latin america, western europe, north america and oceania. u.s. imperialism is besieged ring upon ring by the world people. just like lifting a rock only to drop it on its own feet, u.s. imperialism, by dispatching troops to invade camoodia, will certainly have no good end.

US

American People's Struggle Against Nixon Administration's Invasion of Cambodia and Suppression at Home Assumes Great Dimensions

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1970)

the nixon administration's new fascist atrocities of murdering two student demonstrators on may 15 have further aroused the wrath of the broad masses of american people. a new wave of protest against u.s. imperialist invasion of cambodia and the sanguinary murdering of demonstrating students is surging across the united states, according to washington reports. more and more americans have joined in the protest movement against the nixon administration's policy of war and aggression by holding demonstrations, rallies and strikes or adopting other forms of struggle.

in jackson, the masses held a rally and demonstration yesterday against the fascist murder. some 500 afro-americans held a memorial service for the victims and then went to the dormitory of the jackson state college, where the two students were murdered, for a protest demonstration. the procession became longer and longer as more and more people joined the ranks. about 3,000 people attended the protest rally near the college.

as the news about the murder spread, a great number of students at ohio university, lincoln university, southern illinois university, northern illinois university, michigan state university and the university of georgia held strikes, rallies or demonstrations on the very day the incident took place, in strong protest against the new atrocities and the nixon administration's reactionary policy of invading cambodia and expanding its war of aggression in indo-china. at the university of washington, tuskegee alabama institute and some other colleges, classes were stopped yesterday as a token of protest. about 3,000 students assembled in des moines, iowa, for a protest rally. nearly 1,500 students at kansas state

university held a rally strongly denouncing the nixon administration's repeated fascist atrocities of killing student demonstrators. students of the predominantly afro-american morehouse college in atlanta called for an emergency meeting of representatives of black colleges throughout the country to discuss further protest activities. mass protest marches are planned in chicago, los angeles and other cities.

at the same time, the broad masses of students and other sections of people are developing their protest in all forms, to demonstrate their resolute opposition to the nixon administration's aggression against cambodia and expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china. on may 16, protest demonstrations and rallies were held in the vicinity of 25 military bases in the united states. at fort dix, nekoma and fort bragg alone, about 10,000 people took part in protest activities. students at michigan state university again occupied the building of the "reserve officers training corps." in new york, 60,000 people entered their signatures in protest against the nixon administration's aggression against cambodia. a group of artists put up a banner opposing u.s. imperialist war of aggression on the building of an exhibition. in addition, thousands of students, teachers and other people went to washington from different parts of the country to express their firm opposition to the government policy of war and aggression. in washington, over 700 state employees met in front of the congress building on may 15, demanding that the nixon administration immediately stop its war of aggression in indo-china. more than 1,000 lawyers in new york city announced that they would go to washington on may 20 to urge the nixon administration to withdraw the american aggressor troops from indo-china immediately.

the protest movement of the american people against u.s. imperialist invasion of cambodia and expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china is irresistible. fascist suppression by the nixon administration will only serve as a lesson by negative example to the american people. the american people are now experiencing a new awakening; they will wage more resolute struggles against the reactionary u.s. ruling circles and deal them heavier blows.

Mass Movement against US Invasion of Cambodia Further Develops in America

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1970)

the revolutionary mass movement in america against u.s. imperialism's invasion of cambodia has continued to develop in depth, according to reports reaching here.

the american people have taken concrete actions to boycott the draft plans of the nixon administration for may and june. at the same time, students of 256 universities and colleges throughout the united states remained on strike yesterday, while a number of students and people of other strata held demonstrations in protest against the nixon administration's new fascist atrocities of murdering two black students of jackson state college. an ever increasing number of people of various strata participated in the ranks of struggle.

to further its policies of aggression and war, the nixon administration decided to call up 15,000 persons a month in

may and june. this perverse action has aroused bigger resistance from the people. hundreds of people in newton, massachusetts, broke into the local induction centre and staged a sit-in yesterday to protest against the conscription of youths to serve as cannon-fodder in aggression. the demonstrators set up a picket line at 6:30 a.m. to prevent the draft centre from conducting medical examinations of draftees prior to their induction into the u.s. armed forces. taking part in this struggle were some teenagers and women of over 50. earlier, people in lincoln, nebraska, demonstrated outside a local draft board office in protest against the conscription of youths.

on may 15, hundreds of people formed a "human barrier" in front of the boston military base to prevent buses carrying conscripts from entering its main gate. this shows that the american people are taking more practical militant actions to oppose the reactionary policy of the nixon administration to widen its war of aggression.

in various parts of the united states, the broad masses of students and people of other strata have kept on holding strikes, demonstrations and meetings to protest against the nixon administration's invasion of cambodia and to denounce the u.s. ruling circles for their fascist atrocities of slaughtering the people savagely.

knoxville college in tennessee, the university of cincinnati in ohio, and the university of minnesota in minnesota were closed as the result of the students' struggle. students at columbia university in new york, the university of toledo in ohio and the florida memorial college in miami held protest meetings and demonstrations yesterday. about 100 students at the florida memorial college occupied its administration building yesterday morning to express their utmost indignation at the fascist atrocities committed by the u.s. ruling circles. when the reactionary authorities called out the police to conduct armed suppression, some 200 students hit back at the attacking reactionary police with stones and bottles. the fierce fighting lasted 90 minutes.

in jackson, some 500 young black people held another demonstration around the mississippi governor's mansion yesterday and held a protest rally afterward to denounce the reactionary ruling circles for their crime of murdering black students. at brooklyn college in new york, students held a demonstration to mourn the black victims.

at augusta, large numbers of people were ready to join in a 110-mile protest march which is due to start today. this will be another large-scale demonstration held by the people in augusta since the murder of six black people there on may 11 by the reactionary u.s. ruling circles for taking part in an armed struggle against violent repression.

meanwhile, the american people of various strata have continued to wage struggle in different forms to show their vehement protest against the nixon administration's invasion of cambodia and expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china. thousands of people sent telegrams or letters to the nixon administration to voice their protest against the aggressive act of sending troops to cambodia. the u.s. congress has received over 150 mail bags of such letters of protest. in new york, a group of artists demanded that the city's museums be closed for two weeks in protest against the nixon administration's expansion of the aggressive

war in indo-china. 30 artists have withdrawn their works on display in a museum to express their extreme indignation at the nixon administration's expansion of the aggressive war. a professor of economics who had served on the consulting panel of the treasury department for many years tendered his resignation recently to express dissatisfaction with the nixon administration's dispatch of troops to invade cambodia.

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* HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS *
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US INVOLVEMENT IN CAMBODIA

Nixon's Score in Sending Troops To Invade Cambodia

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, May 20, 1970)

As soon as the conference held in Djakarta to discuss the Cambodian problem broke up, news was received that US-Nguyen troops had invaded Laos and were fighting there. That provides a new explanation of the nature of the Cambodian problem.

The Indochina situation is in the last analysis a problem of ceaseless invasion and ceaseless expansion of the flames of war by US forces. The crux of the matter lies there whether it is the Vietnamese, Cambodian, or Laotian situation.

After the downfall of Ngo Dinh Diem, US agents engineered coups in Saigon nobody knows how many times. Not long ago, they did the same thing once more in Phnom Penh. Their tactics do not have too many variations.

Invasion of Laos by US troops is nothing new. Their "advisers" and pilots have been active there since a long time ago. US Defense Secretary Laird has also admitted it. The new admission this time is new because it is an action that happened after the US troops invaded Cambodia. That means that the US forces have linked together the flames of war in the three Indochina countries.

Under such circumstances, the people of Indochina naturally join hands to resist the US invaders. It has already been particularly pointed out in the communique of the 4-party supreme conference of the three Indochina countries that from now on they will support one another and drive the brutal invaders from the three countries and from Indochina.

The American Newsweek claimed that US Defense Secretary Laird had written a secret letter to Abrams, Commander-in-Chief of the invasion armed forces in Vietnam, demanding the American troops to do three things after their invasion of Cambodia:

First, capture one or two high-ranking enemy commanders; Second, find the enemy general command headquarters; Third, capture the enemy main force or principal supply base.

Facts show that none of the three objectives has been achieved. US government sources can only issue a denial. But 20 days has already elapsed since Nixon made the assurance that the period of operations would last from 6 weeks to two months.

As usual, in boldly sending troops into Cambodia, Nixon has over-estimated his own strength and under-estimated that of the other side. The result is that it has led to condemnation from the whole world, mammoth demonstrations in the US, and a big split within the ruling clique.

"Troubled and tired Nixon" is the description given by Western correspondents of Nixon's personal manner after his order to invade Cambodia. It is also a description of the state the US invaders are in today. Next month, when the question of the withdrawal of US armed forces from Cambodia would have to be finally settled, the reckoning of the score will be a burden which Nixon must shoulder. (Shih Chün-yü)

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

May 28, 1970 No. 4666

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* NATIONAL *
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SOCIALIST COOPERATION

Vigorously Constitute Socialist Cooperation

by

Workers' Commentary Group, Holung Forestry Bureau,
Kirin Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 18, 1970)

All economic units and departments are urged to cooperate with one another and help and support one another and advance toward the common goal of building socialism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in the following article, which also flays "departmentalism"--the practice of caring only for one's own unit to the neglect of others and to the nation as a whole.--SCMP Ed.

While the upsurge of industrial production develops in greater depth with each passing day, the broad revolutionary masses not only work with earth-shaking revolutionary vigor, continuously breaking the records of production, but also vigorously constitute socialist cooperation, exploit all active factors, unearth potentials and overcome difficulties, strengthening some weak links on the industrial front and making new contributions toward further increasing production.

Vigorous constituion of socialist cooperation is decided by our socialist system and is an important thing in the current movement of increasing production and practicing economy. Every one of our socialist enterprises should resolutely implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line,

bring proletarian politics to the fore, and firmly establish an overall point of view.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "We should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account." "In drawing up a plan, doing our work and thinking about a problem, we must proceed from the point that China has 600 million people and in no way should we forget this point."

In our socialist society, every department, every unit, every factory and every mining enterprise is a part of socialism as a whole. The departments, and the factories too, do not repudiate one another, or fight against one another, or freely vie with one another. Instead, they take different jobs, work in cooperation, help one another, support one another, and make progress together. In this way, they will have a firm footing in their own units while taking the interests of the whole into account, and lead the movement of increasing production and practicing economy to develop step by step and in depth.

Workers of our bureau have learned most clearly and most deeply the great significance of the constitution of socialist cooperation. They are engaged in socialist cooperation in practical work. When one farm is in difficulty, all other farms give support; when one unit has a problem, help pours in from all sides. Every one takes it as an honor to help and cooperate with others and displays the communist style, insuring the building of socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Departmentalism is opposite to socialist cooperation. Comrades with departmentalist ideas are short-sighted, see only the trifles under their noses, reckon the small profits and neglect the interests of the whole. They are not active, do not take the initiative and lack the enthusiasm in constituting socialist cooperation and regard it as an extra burden to aid other units. With regard to the things which they, proceeding from the interests of the socialist cause as a whole, should have done by vigorously cooperating with each other, they give them up under the pretext of difficulties, or they just handle them superficially and do not tackle them with wholehearted efforts. This kind of erroneous ideas is an obstacle to the further development of the socialist movement of increasing production and practicing economy.

Should we constitute socialist cooperation or advocate departmentalism? This is not a minor question, but a major question concerning the struggle between the two ideologies and between the two lines. Departmentalism is a bourgeois idea and is the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line which advocated "material incentives" and "putting profits in command" in running an enterprise. Under the capitalist system, various enterprises and various factories have to make profit, so that an acute contradiction exists among them. They repudiate each other, fight against each other, cheat each other, and the one with greater financial resources swallows up another with less financial resources.

Influenced by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of running an enterprise, some enterprises often do not proceed from the interests of socialism as a whole, but regard helping and supporting other units as a loss or a trouble. Therefore, to overcome departmentalism, it is necessary to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth and perseveringly, to criticize the bourgeois ideology in a thoroughgoing way, to roundly criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of running an enterprise, to uproot departmentalism and criticize, topple and discredit it completely.

Chairman Mao has made a very incisive criticism against departmentalism. He points out: "Whoever is indifferent to the difficulties of others, refuses to transfer cadres to other units on request, or releases only the inferior ones, 'using the neighbor's field as an outlet for his surplus water,' and does not give the slightest consideration to other departments, localities or people, is a selfish departmentalist who has entirely lost the spirit of communism. Lack of consideration for the whole and complete indifference to other departments, localities and people are characteristics of a selfish departmentalist. We must intensify our efforts to educate such persons and to make them understand that selfish departmentalism is a sectarian tendency which will become very dangerous, if allowed to develop."

Comrades having departmentalist ideas must go further to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way, fight self and criticize revisionism, continuously heighten their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and firmly get rid of departmentalism. They must learn things from the broad masses of workers, follow the current situation, establish the overall point of view, put the interests of the whole in the first position, regard the difficulties of other people as their own, and take the initiative in actively and enthusiastically constituting socialist cooperation. Only in this way will they find it possible to concretely carry out Chairman Mao's great directive of "grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war" and push the flourishing campaign of increasing production and practicing economy toward a new upsurge!

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INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Some Experience in Organizing Workers for Study of Philosophy

by

Revolutionary Committee of Tientsin No. 4 State-Owned Cotton Mill

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 18, 1970)

Workers of a State-owned cotton mill in Tientsin are made to study philosophy, which means Mao's "philosophical ideas" or Mao Tse-tung's thought. The following article claims that as a result, development of both revolution and production in the cotton mill has been pushed forward and the workers' "ideological revolutionization" is promoted.--SCMP Ed.

Inspired by the spirit of the 9th Congress of the Party, with the intimate concern and enthusiastic support of leading comrades at the Center and concrete help from the PLA support-the-Left personnel stationed in the Mill, and on the basis of study of the "three constantly read articles," the broad masses of workers of our Mill worked up a high tide of living study and living application of Chairman Mao's philosophical ideas in October last year. Study-philosophy groups were set up throughout the whole Mill, and a vigorous situation arose in which everyone learned philosophy, applied philosophy in doing everything, and use philosophy everywhere. It effectively pushed forward the development of revolution and production and promoted man's ideological revolutionization.

Paying Attention To Study of Philosophy by Workers Is Paying Attention to the Root

In the course of organizing workers to study philosophy, we often met with these questions: Why do we have to learn philosophy? On what position should the study of philosophy be placed?

For example, in November last year our Mill was engaged in Party rectification and Party building. It was then the fourth quarter of production. We had to raise the quality and quantity of our products and reform irrational rules and regulations. On top of that the superior level assigned us an urgent task. With all this work piled up together, we really did not know what to do.

At that time some comrades said, "With such heavy tasks in our hands, shouldn't the study of philosophy by workers be suspended?" and "Party rectification and Party building are the greatest politics. Why must we study philosophy?"

These comrades one-sidedly set the study of philosophy in opposition to political movement and pay attention to the study of philosophy merely as a concrete task, as if study of philosophy had nothing to do with the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore. Such thinking is wrong.

Vice Chairman Lin points out: "In bringing politics to the fore, the most important thing is grasping living ideas well. It is necessary to bring things to the level of theory. Theory means Mao Tse-tung's thought. It means answering and settling questions with Mao Tse-tung's thought."

Study of philosophy by workers is study of Chairman Mao's philosophical ideas and of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Chairman Mao's philosophical ideas are a summary and summing up of the knowledge of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment, the fundamental doctrine that rules all revolutionary doctrines. Arming themselves with the sharp weapon of materialistic dialectics, the broad masses of workers will be able to see the situation clearly and keep their bearings in the acute, complex class struggle, know and master objective laws, wage struggle against the class enemy, advance on production in depth and breadth, build socialism with greater, quicker, better and more economical results, treat themselves by dividing one into two, and make revolution consciously, continuously and forever.

Workers have to study philosophy. It will not do for them not to study philosophy. It is required by the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, by the fulfillment of the various fighting tasks of struggle, criticism and transformation, by the promotion of ideological revolutionization, by the speeding up of socialist construction. Paying proper attention to the study of philosophy by workers is an important part of the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore in various kinds of work. By combining the study of philosophy with political movements and all work of struggle, criticism and transformation, it is possible to push revolution and production forward in a torrent.

Take for example the work of Party rectification and Party building. In rectifying and building the Party, it is first necessary to grasp ideological rectification and building well, and, with Chairman Mao's directives on Party rectification and building as the guide, increase the awareness of the broad masses of Party members and the non-Party masses of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and the will to continue making revolution. This requires the education of Party members and the non-Party masses in the one-dividing-into-two viewpoint, the mastery of the law of classes, class contradictions and class struggle in a socialist society, understanding of Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, correct understanding of oneself, and correct treatment of the masses.

On the basis of this way of thinking and while studying Chairman Mao's ideas of Party building and the new Party Constitution, we organized the broad masses of workers to study Chairman Mao's teachings respecting internal and external factors and phenomena and essence. The broad masses of Party members treated themselves by dividing one into two and went to the masses of their own accord to struggle against self and repudiate revisionism.

The broad masses of Party members said, "Man's thinking is one divided into two. The class struggle in society, when reflected in our heads, is a struggle between the proletarian 'public interest' and the bourgeois 'selfishness.' The fact that the masses criticize Party members shows their warm love for the Party and their concern for Party members. A Communist must never consider personal gain or loss. It is the duty of a Party member to work conscientiously for the Party. Any achievement belongs to the past, not the present or the future. To continue to make revolution, it is necessary to devote one's whole life to the cause of the Party."

With their consciousness of continuing revolution raised to a higher level, the broad masses of Party members have undergone a change in their spiritual aspect, and now play all the more fully the role of advanced elements of the proletariat. The non-Party masses, taking the viewpoint of one dividing into two, fervently help Party members struggle against self and repudiate revisionism. They generally indicate that by viewing themselves in the light of one dividing into two, Party members have reached a high level in struggling against self and solved problems profoundly.

Having summed up our experience in studying philosophy at this stage, we realize that Chairman Mao's philosophical ideas are a sharp weapon for transforming both the objective and subjective worlds. Grasping well the study of philosophy is grasping the foundation. By learning well Chairman Mao's philosophical ideas, it is possible to understand more profoundly the spiritual essence of the "three constantly read articles" and Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Study and Apply Amid Struggle

How can workers learn philosophy well? At the beginning some people began by reading instructional and reference books. Others asked people to teach them and studied from one book to another, and the more they studied the more confused they became. Still others read Chairman Mao's philosophical writings, but instead of trying to understand their spiritual essence, they merely familiarized themselves with some terms. We realized that the problem of how philosophy should be learned was not a simple problem of method, but a problem of style and attitude of study.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Let philosophy be liberated from the classroom and books of the philosophers and become a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses."

There are two basically opposite attitudes toward the study of Marxist philosophy. One is a subjective attitude that separates theory from practice. It goes from one concept to another and goes round books in circles. With such an attitude, the more one studies the more confused one will become. By advocating "reading books behind closed doors" and "systematic improvement," renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and Yang Hsien-chen and company tried to prevent our working class by this means from grasping the sharp weapon of philosophy, so they might continue to dominate the position of philosophy and carry out counter-revolutionary activities there to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We the working class will never be deceived by them. The guideline adopted by our workers in learning philosophy is as Vice Chairman Lin has pointed out, "Study with specific problems in mind, study and apply in a living way, combine study with application, learn what is most urgently needed to get immediate results, and concentrate on 'application.'" We study philosophy in the most critical areas of the three major revolutionary struggles, studying and applying in the midst of struggle. This is an attitude that combines theory with practice.

To enable the mass movement of study of philosophy to develop in depth in the direction of combining theory with practice, we have roused all to criticize severely the revisionist black stuff of "reading books behind closed doors" and "systematic improvement" spread by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and Yang Hsien-chen and company. Revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation have enabled all to see more clearly the two different attitudes of study.

Some of the old master workers said, "Chairman Mao's philosophical works were written for us the working class. They are most popular and most easily understandable. We can master them readily and apply them effectively. Liu Shao-ch'i, Yang Hsien-chen and their gang of scoundrels spread various fallacies because they were afraid that we the working class might master materialistic dialectics and so expose their sinister scheme to restore capitalism." All agree that Chairman Mao's philosophical ideas are a magic weapon of revolution, a weapon for struggle, and the fountainhead of wisdom, and that they can be grasped only by studying and applying them in the midst of struggle.

The most important part of study and application in struggle is study and application of materialistic dialectics in the midst of class struggle and in the course of realization of ideological revolutionization. That is an important key to persevering in the mass movement of study of philosophy by workers and ceaselessly pushing it forward.

Class struggle is the key to all work. In the acute, complex class struggle, there are many contradictions and complex problems, and the masses urgently need to seek a weapon of struggle and a key to the solution of the problems from Chairman Mao's works. By studying philosophy in relation to the large number of living ideas that crop up in various areas of work, one

will grasp problems accurately, study avidly and gratifyingly, and study with immediate and marked results.

With the development in depth of the mass movement of struggle, criticism and transformation, the situation of revolution and production in our Mill has become better and better. Under such circumstances some comrades, who did not fully realize that violent, prolonged and complex class struggle still existed in political, economic, ideological and cultural spheres, began to be apathetic and did not take the enemy seriously. They thought that as a result of the great proletarian cultural revolution, hidden class enemies had been dug out, severe blows had been dealt at their sabotage activities, what should be exposed had been exposed, what should be struggled against had been struggled against, what should be criticized had been criticized, and class struggle had subsided. They saw only red flags everywhere, but failed to see the enemy sharpening his knife. That was a reflection of the theory of "dying out of class struggle" under the new situation.

Accordingly we withdrew more than 500 persons from their work one time or another and formed nine philosophy study classes with them successively. Meanwhile, with work squads cooperating with one another and with the cadres leading the masses, the workers of the whole Mill were roused to study Chairman Mao's teachings about looking through phenomena at the essence, change of contradictions, etc., and to severely criticize Yang Hsien-chen's revisionist theory of "combining two into one."

Many of the workers said, "Chairman Mao's 'one dividing into two' demands 'division,' 'struggle,' revolution and progress. It will single out the class enemy and bourgeois ideas in our heads, resolutely struggle against them, and bring about a change in the contradiction. Yang Hsien-chen's 'combining two into one,' on the other hand, means combining with the class enemy and class capitulation. He wanted us to 'combine' ourselves with the class enemy and desist from making revolution. He wanted to 'combine' proletarian thought with bourgeois thought, and to corrupt the revolutionary ranks with the 'self' of the bourgeoisie. Yang Hsien-chen's 'combining two into one' is reactionary philosophy that serves capitalist restoration."

One of the veteran workers said, "The society is one dividing into two, and so is our Mill. Don't think that we are all the same because we all carry work cards and work here. Here we have the broad revolutionary masses, but a small handful of class enemies are also concealed here. While the broad revolutionary masses want to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, the small handful of class enemies constantly dream of restoring capitalism. We must not think that class struggle has 'subsided.' The calm is only a temporary phenomenon, while turbulence is the essence."

The broad masses of workers also realize that the struggle between proletarian ideology and bourgeois ideology and between proletarian "public interest" and bourgeois "selfishness" goes on in the head of every comrade, and that we must actively attack bourgeois selfishness with the sharp weapon

of one-dividing-into-two, for only by so doing shall we be able to continue to advance in big strides on the road of revolution.

One of the young woman workers said, "Being poisoned by 'combining two into one' in the past, I always thought that since I had grown up under the red flag, I was immune to the corruption of bourgeois ideology. Thus ideologically I lowered my vigilance. I could not stand the sight of bizarre and exotic dresses at first, but gradually I got used to them and still later I actually tried to wear them. This tendency is very dangerous if it is allowed to develop. I will struggle against self and repudiate revisionism and clean out the remaining poison of revisionism."

Leading Cadres Take the Lead in Study and Application

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The enthusiasm of the broad masses alone, without an effective leading backbone to organize it properly, will not last long. Nor can it move in the correct direction and rise to a higher level." In the mass movement of living study and living application of Chairman Mao's philosophical ideas, the willingness of the leadership squad to take the lead in study, application and discussion is yet another key to persevering in the mass movement and practically pushing it forward.

For some time last year there was a barrier between the old and the new cadres of the Mill's revolutionary committee. Among the new cadres themselves there were also differences. Moreover, bourgeois factionalism was not yet completely overcome. All this greatly complicated the contradictions. This lack of unity hampered the smooth development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement.

At first we were dominated by fear. We were afraid that we might bungle things and invite more trouble. So we tried to cover up the contradictions.

With the help of the PLA support-the-Left personnel stationed in the Mill, we held philosophy study classes. We all came to realize that contradictions were an objective existence, and that if we made revolution, we must need to ceaselessly expose and resolve contradictions and promote their change in the revolutionary direction.

With the materialistic dialectics of one dividing into two as a weapon, we launched active ideological struggle and severely criticized bourgeois factionalism. All the old and new cadres correctly knew themselves, correctly dealt with others, and voluntarily struggled against self and repudiated revisionism. In this way the barrier between them was removed, unity was strengthened, and the pace of struggle-criticism-transformation was quickened. We made a report to some representatives of the masses on the result of our study, greatly inspiring the enthusiasm of the masses for the study of philosophy.

"Contradictions emerge continuously and are continuously resolved. That is the law of the dialectics of development of things." With the leaping development of the revolutionary situation, new things and new contradictions crop up continuously. We are required to analyze and study them and find ways and means to resolve them.

For example, the masses of a branch of our Mill reported some time ago that the way the leadership squad of the branch maintained ties with the masses was questionable. On the other hand, the leadership squad of the branch reported that their work there was difficult.

With this problem in mind, we consulted "On Practice." Chairman Mao teaches us: "Whoever wants to know a thing has no way of doing so except by coming into contact with it, that is, by living (practicing) in its environment."

We all realized that in order to resolve the contradiction, it was necessary to go to the midst of the masses and earnestly conduct investigation and study. We went to the branch mill to do labor while having heart-to-heart talks with the masses and exchanging views with the leadership squad. In this way we soon found the truth about the matter and the means of solving the contradiction, and at the same time brought our relations with the masses closer.

The incident greatly enlightened us. We decided to go deep into the workshops and work shifts and groups. Cadres of the revolutionary committee who were detached from production now insist on observing the system of laboring for half the day and working in their office for the other half. While doing labor, we study and apply in a living way Chairman Mao's philosophical ideas together with the broad masses of workers and struggle against self and repudiate revisionism with them, while carrying out investigation and study. This reforms our subjective world as well as the objective world. In this way many problems can be promptly solved as soon as they arise, and we are able to gain the initiative more and more in our work.

Some of the leadership members said with deep feeling: "One-dividing-into-two is a magic wand. It is essential to ideological revolutionization. Work is done smoothly, and the masses make useful suggestions. This is really a big leap forward compared with things in the past."

We thus come to taste the sweetness of living study and living application of Chairman Mao's philosophical ideas and gain enthusiasm in getting the workers to study philosophy. The enthusiasm of the workers in studying philosophy in turn profoundly teaches us a lesson.

During every central task, we always hold philosophy study classes for the leadership squads of various levels. These leadership squads take the lead in study and application. On this basis we have held discussion-and-application meetings on the study of philosophy by the leadership backbone of the Mill and its branches, so as to let the leadership members tell their impressions and understanding of their study.

We have won praise from the workers by so doing. They say, "With the leadership cadres setting an example for us, we have a direction to follow." As a matter of fact, it is a direction pointed out for us by the great leader Chairman Mao and the broad masses of workers. We will stand at the forefront of the movement and will never disappoint the broad masses of workers who have pinned high hopes on us.

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MAO'S ANTI-US STATEMENT

Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Great Leader of the Chinese People, Issues Statement in Support of Struggle of World's People against US Imperialism

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1970)

people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation

mao tsetung

may 20, 1970

a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world. ever since world war ii, u.s. imperialism and its followers have been continuously launching wars of aggression and the people in various countries have been continuously waging revolutionary wars to defeat the aggressors. the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today.

unable to win in viet nam and laos, the u.s. aggressors treacherously engineered the reactionary coup d'etat by the lon nol-sirik matak clique, brazenly dispatched their troops to invade cambodia and resumed the bombing of north viet nam, and this has aroused the furious resistance of the three indo-chinese peoples. i warmly support the fighting spirit of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, in opposing u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. i warmly support the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples. i warmly support the establishment of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea. strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three indo-chinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory.

while massacring the people in other countries, u.s. imperialism is slaughtering the white and black people in its own country. nixon's fascist atrocities have kindled the raging flames of the revolutionary mass movement in the united states. the chinese people firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the american people. i am convinced that the american people who are fighting valiantly will ultimately win victory and that the fascist rule in the united states will inevitably be defeated.

the nixon government is beset with troubles internally and externally, with utter chaos at home and extreme isolation abroad. the mass movement of protest against u.s. aggression in cambodia has swept the globe. less than ten days after its establishment, the royal government of national union of cambodia was recognized by nearly 20 countries. the situation is getting better and better in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia. the revolutionary armed struggles

of the people of the southeast asian countries, the struggles of the people of korea, japan and other asian countries against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, the struggles of the palestinian and other arab peoples against the u.s.-israeli aggressors, the national liberation struggles of the asian, african and latin american peoples, and the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of north america, europe and oceania are all developing vigorously. the chinese people firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries and of other countries of the world in their revolutionary struggles against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle. in the world of today, who actually fears whom? it is not the vietnamese people, the laotian people, the cambodian people, the palestinian people, the arab people or the people of other countries who fear u.s. imperialism; it is u.s. imperialism which fears the people of the world. it becomes panic-stricken at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind. innumerable facts prove that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history.

people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation

ANTI-US RALLY

Great Leader Chairman Mao and His Close Comrade-in-Arms Vice Chairman Lin Attend Peking Mass Rally Supporting World People's Struggle against US Imperialism

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1970)

chairman mao, the great teacher of the proletariat and the great leader of the chinese people, and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao today mounted the tienanmen rostrum and attended the grand rally of the people of the capital in support of the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism.

half a million armymen and civilians attended the rally held in tienanmen square. vice-chairman lin piao read out at the rally chairman mao's may 20 solemn statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" the revolutionary masses shouted slogans at the top of their voices. they firmly supported and responded to chairman mao's great militant call. they vehemently condemned u.s. imperialism's towering crimes of aggression against cambodia and expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china and voiced the firm support of the 700 million chinese people for the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they firmly supported the people of asia, africa and latin america and other parts of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism. they extended warm congratulations on the establishment of the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia.

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and others attended the rally.

our great leader chairman mao issued the solemn statement supporting the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world at a time when the indo-chinese peoples and the people of the rest of the world are in the midst of a new upsurge of the struggle against u.s. imperialism. this is a telling blow to u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. it is a tremendous support and encouragement for the world's revolutionary people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism. as soon as chairman mao's solemn statement was announced yesterday evening, the entire capital of our great socialist motherland was animated, full of revolutionary vigour and stirring scenes. cherishing profound proletarian internationalist feelings, workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, red guards, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals, who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, converged on tienanmen square from all directions early this morning.

tienanmen square was a sea of red flags. cheers and shouts of slogans rang throughout the square. a huge portrait of the great leader chairman mao hung on the tienanmen gate. across the rostrum was a huge streamer reading "rally of the people of the capital in support of the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism". right opposite the tienanmen gate stood a giant hoarding carrying

the great leader chairman mao's militant call: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" there were also slogans in big characters reading: "we firmly stand for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the world are sure to win exclamation"

at 10 a.m., our great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao mounted the tienanmen rostrum with firm steps as the band played the magnificent song of "the east is red". in high spirits, chairman mao waved to leading members of various chinese departments and organizations, representatives of the revolutionary masses and foreign friends on the rostrum. he also waved and clapped his hands to greet the hundreds of thousands of revolutionary people in the square. at this moment, the whole square turned into a scene of jubilation. waving their red-covered "quotations from chairman mao tsetung", the masses repeatedly cheered: "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation" "we wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation"

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, mounted the rostrum with chairman mao and vice-chairman lin. together they met the chinese and the foreign guests present and received a warm welcome.

with chairman mao and vice-chairman lin on the tienanmen rostrum were:

chou en-lai, chen po-ta and kang sheng, members of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; members of the political bureau of the party central committee now in peking (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames): yeh chun, chiang ching, li hsien-nien, li tso-peng, wu fa-hsien, chiu hui-tso, yao wen-yuan and huang yung-sheng; and alternate members of the political bureau of the party central committee: chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng and wang tung-hsing.

also present were vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress: kuo mo-jo and ngapo ngawang-jigme; and

vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference: li ssu-kuang, fu tso-yi and hsu teh-heng.

among the foreign guests on the rostrum were:

kadri hazbiu, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of interior of albania;

thakin ba thein tin, head of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of burma and vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of burma; thakin pe tint, member of the delegation and member of the central committee of the communist party of burma;

jusuf adjitorop, head of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia.

among the distinguished foreign guests on the rostrum were also:

madame norodom sihanouk; madame penn nouth; prince norodom yuvanath, son of samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom ket kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; madame kou roun; sarin chhak, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union; dr. ngo hou, member of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and minister of public health, religious and social affairs of the royal government of national union, and his wife; thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union; major general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union, and his wife; and huot sambath, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and minister of public works, telecommunications and reconstruction of the royal government of national union, and his wife;

- ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam and ton quang phiet, vice-president of the viet nam-china friendship association;

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and his wife;

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china;

ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china;

bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and his wife;

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife;

aurel duma, rumanian ambassador to china;

mrs. younes, wife of head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking housni younes;

japanese friend kinkazu saionji; and

american friends: frank coe and sol adler.

wu teh, member of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, delivered an opening speech and declared the rally open.

vice-chairman lin piao read out chairman mao's may 20 solemn statement amid stormy applause. he then led the revolutionary masses in the square in shouting: "long live chairman mao exclamation" "we wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation" "the world revolution will advance from victory to victory exclamation" throughout, vice-chairman lin piao was interrupted by prolonged applause and shouts of slogans: "we firmly stand for our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism exclamation" "we resolutely oppose u.s. imperialism's aggression against cambodia and expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and

for national salvation exclamation" "we firmly support the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples exclamation" "we firmly support the american people in their revolutionary struggle against the nixon government exclamation may the american people persevere in their struggle, march forward courageously and win victory after victory exclamation" "we firmly support the people of korea, japan and other asian countries in their struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries exclamation" "we firmly support the palestinian people, the people of arabian gulf and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism exclamation" "we firmly support the asian, african and latin american peoples in their struggle for liberation exclamation" "we firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of north america, europe and oceania exclamation"

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, addressed the rally (full text of his speech has been released separately). he said that the magnificent and historic statement of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader deeply venerated and loved by the glorious and heroic chinese people, would certainly have immense repercussions throughout the world and give the greatest encouragement to all the peoples, and first of all to the khmer people. on behalf of the khmer people, their national united front, their government of national union, their national liberation army and in his own name, samdech norodom sihanouk expressed profound and boundless gratitude to chairman mao tsetung.

samdech norodom sihanouk strongly condemned the towering crimes of u.s. imperialism in frenziedly invading cambodia and denounced the national betrayal of the rightist traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique. he stressed that the cambodian people "have risen up and are determined to fight fiercely and unflinchingly against the traitors, invaders and colonizers in order to thoroughly defeat them and for ever sweep them out of indo-chinese soil".

he said: "chairman mao tsetung has said: 'the longer the u.s. aggressors remain in those places, the tighter the nooses round their necks will become.' in accordance with this teaching of the most respected chairman mao, we three peoples of indo-china are absolutely convinced that the longer the american aggressors remain in our indo-chinese countries, the more severely will they be punished by our peoples in arms. the khmer people are prepared to persevere in a protracted people's war, knowing that at the end of the long road there will be victory and the consequent liberation of their country."

samdech norodom sihanouk expressed his deepest gratitude to the governments and peoples of various countries for their recognition of the royal government of national union of cambodia. he exposed the hypocritical features of those governments attending the fake-up "asian" conference held in djakarta. he said that the khmer people would always oppose with all the strength at their command the return of the international control commission to cambodia and the convocation of a new "geneva" type conference.

he quoted chairman mao: "we desire peace. however, if imperialism insists on fighting a war, we will have no alternative but to take the firm resolution to fight to the finish before going ahead with our construction." samdech norodom sihanouk added that the khmer people and their united front fully shared these lofty ideas of the venerated and beloved chairman mao. they were conducting a resolute struggle

against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys in order to win the right to a durable peace. cambodia therefore would have a bright future.

samdech norodom sihanouk's speech was punctuated by warm applause. the revolutionary masses shouted: "warm congratulations on the establishment of the national united front of kampuchea headed by cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk exclamation warm congratulations on the establishment of the royal government of national union of cambodia exclamation we resolutely oppose the pro-u.s. traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique exclamation"

representatives of peking workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, red guards and the cultural circles spoke at the rally. they were chang shih-chung, a worker of the peking hsinhua printing house, chang kuei-fu, a member of the shihsanling people's commune, yao yu-chi, a representative of the p.l.a. units stationed in peking, tai teh-tzu, a red guard of tsinghua university, and yu hui-yung, a revolutionary art worker. (full texts of their speeches have been released separately)

in their speeches, they said that the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement embodied the revolutionary will of the 700 million chinese people and of the revolutionary people throughout the world. they pledged to respond to the great leader chairman mao's militant call, and provide a powerful backing for the three indo-chinese peoples, and unite with the revolutionary people the world over in carrying the revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs through to the end.

they said that riding roughshod everywhere, u.s. imperialism had done all evil things and committed towering crimes, thus making itself the sworn enemy of the people of the world. they shared the following views: "though u.s. imperialism and its lackeys put on a ferocious look, there is nothing terrifying about it. as long as the people of the world unite, take up arms, grasp in their own hands the destiny of their countries, dare to rise in struggle and carry it on persistently, they will certainly wipe out all these wolves."

in their speeches, they unanimously expressed the resolve to hold the great red banner of mao tsetung thought still higher, and rally closer round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader. they said that they would further fulfil the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress and deepen the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation and revolutionary mass criticism. firmly adhering to chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", they said, they would with militancy grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war and do the work in all fields still better. they made this solemn pledge: "we'll build our socialist motherland into a still more powerful country so as to support with concrete action the just struggle of the people of the three indo-chinese countries and the rest of the world against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs."

chairman mao, vice-chairman lin and samdech norodom sihanouk cordially shook hands and talked with the representatives of the revolutionary masses after they finished their speeches.

at the end of the rally, the band struck up the tune of "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman". the revolutionary masses in the square shouted at the top of their voices: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the world are sure to win exclamation" "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland exclamation be ready at all times to destroy the enemy intruders exclamation" "we are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation" "long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution exclamation" "long live the people's republic of china exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" "long live the communist party of china exclamation" "long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation" and "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

after the rally, the 500,000 armymen and civilians, holding aloft red flags, marched through the streets in a mammoth, militant demonstration.

present on the tienanmen rostrum were also:

members and alternate members of the party central committee now in peking (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames): yu sang, wang hung-kun, wang ping-chang, wang shu-sheng, wang hui-chiu, wang hsin-ting, teng ying-chao, kuang jen-nung, liu wei, liu hsien-chuan, liu hsi-chang, chiang hsieh-yuan, chen shih-chu, chen hsien-jui, li chiang, li chen, li shui-ching, wu jui-lin, chang ta-chih, chang chih-ming, chang yi-hsiang, chiu chuang-cheng, chiu kuo-kuang, su ching, hsiao ching-kuang, yu chiu-li, cheng wei-shan, chien chih-kuang, ni chih-fu, tsao li-huai, tsao yi-ou, peng shao-hui, wen yu-cheng, fang yi, shih shao-hua, liu hsi-yao, chu kuang-ya, chen hua-tang, wu chung, chang hsiu-chuan, yang chun-sheng, lo yuan-fa, chien hsueh-sen, kuo yu-feng, huang wen-ming, huang tso-chen and huang chih-yung;

leading members of the various departments of the chinese people's liberation army: hsiao chien-fei, chen chi-teh, chang ting, hu pei-wen, chen fu-chu, lan wen-chao, chang ching-hua, sung teng-hua, chai cheng-wen, liang hsi-chang, yen chi-lien, tien wei-hsin, wang ti-kang, li pao-chi, lu tsun-fu, liao chu-chiang, chang hsien-yueh, chen pang, yen chun, tai chin-chuan, chen nien-ti, yuan hua-ping, hsu pin, kao wen-chih, tung chih-chang, han yi-fu, sung kun, kuei shao-chung, cheng kun-yuan, chin lai-chuan, chiang han-ching, lo shun-chu, wei tung-tai, liang chun, pan yen, chang ching-yi, li chang-ju, kuei shao-pin, yuan yi-fen, chang chien-kun, tan chia-shu, hsueh shao-ching, liang pu, ho chen-ya, liu chin-ping, kuang yu-min, chung hui, sung cheng-chih, ting pen-chun, kuo chao, wu lieh, chen fa-hung, fu hsien-hui, liao cheng-mei, yen chia-an, yu ching-shan, liu yu-kuang, wang wen-chieh, wang yen, li chen, hu chi-tsai, ma su-cheng, wang yao-nan, yao kuo-min, liu yueh-sheng, liu chin-hsuan, hsiao chun-hsien, pieh tsu-hou, peng hai-kuei, kuo yen-lin, chou shih-chung, chou yung, chen wan-lan, lung chen-piao, wu chao-tung, liu chung, yang chen, yen kuei-yao, ho kuang-hua, kao ti-chien, peng fu-chiu, han shuang-ting, tsao cheng, chao cheng-hung, nieh chi-feng, li ju-hung, chang yun-lung, chen jen-hung, ma wei-hua, yang yin-sheng, wang yi, li ke-chung, chang pai-chun, liu shao-wen, li chung-chi, tseng shao-tung, chung hui-kun, pan yung-ti, wang yang, fan chao-li, tuan huan-ching, wang chien-an, wang yen-chuan, teng shao-tung and li kuang-chun;

leading members and representatives of the revolutionary masses in various departments under the party central committee: wang liang-en, chang yao-tzu, yang teh-chung, lai kuei,

ku yuan-hsing, liu chien, hsiao kuang, lung hsu, hsieh ching-yi, li hsin, chung chung, che chih-ying, jen yun-chung, yang yu-heng, shen chien, chu ta-cheng, chen hsin-hua, lo ching-chang, sun kai-tsan, tsui chin-yao, lu ying, li chun-ming, chang chi-chih, liu chien-kung, miao peng-fei, hsia chao, fan hua-min, su chien, yang shih-jung, chin tao-jung and chao wen-hsing;

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress: pei shih-chang, lu han, yeh chu-pei, shih liang, chuang hsi-chuan, hua lo-keng, yen chi-tzu, wu yu-hsun, chang chun, chen yuan, mao yi-sheng, lin chiao-chih, lin lan-ying, lo shu-chang, chu ko-chen, chi fang, hu tzu-ang, hu chueh-wen, hu yu-chih, liang ssu-cheng, tung ti-chou and hsieh fu-min;

army representatives, leading members and representatives of the revolutionary masses in various departments under the state council: chen pin, teng tung-che, hsiao cheng-chun, lu chiang, wang lo-tien, jen teh-chi, liu ren, yuan pao-hua, chang chih-ming, yen chun, li cheng-ting, yang cho, li liang-han, hsieh pei-yi, tsu jui-yun, chang kuo-chuan, jen pu-chai, wang lien-pao, li ta-tung, chung ping-chang, po ching-yun, chen shao-kun, chu hu-ning, chang chen-chiang, yen ching-ti, chou tzu-chien, min teh-jen, chou teh-fu, hsu pin-chou, chang ai-lien, yi wen, wang su, wang hsing, tang ke, li hsi-wen, shen chang-jung, hsu chin-chiang, chang yi-hsin, chang wen-pi, wang tung-lin, yang chieh, kuo lu, lu ching-lin, pan yu-hung, ma yao-chi, chung fu-hsiang, chang ching-jui, mao hung-hsiang, ling pao-yin, yang wei-chun, hsia chih-hsu, cheng pao-shih, li hsueh-shih, hsieh hsin-ho, ma kuo-fu, chang huai-chin, hsiao yu-ming, peng shang-yu, peng lin, li yu-hua, huang chung-hsueh, liu chen-kung, tsao kuang-lin, tsung hsueh-cheng, yin cheng-chen, chang ching-yun, fan chiu-ssu, yang pu-wen, fan tzu-yu, kao hsiu, chiao shu-hua, fan sheng-hsuan, sha chien-li, chao fa-sheng, lin yung-ching, kuo shih-jung, yu fu-kao, liu yuan, pai hsiang-kuo, lin hai-yun, sung chen-hsien, sha feng, wang yun, wen chung-yu, hao chien-kang, li shu-jung, shen min, chi peng-fei, lo kuei-po, chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, hsu yi-hsin, liu hsin-chuan, ma wen-po, han li-yeh, chen teh-ho, wang hai-jung, li po-shih, chu chih-tung, tai shu-chin, shih cheng, wang hsuan-hai, ti wen-wei, chang yu, tien yu, yu shih-tao, liu ta-yu, hsieh huai-teh, feng hsi-ku, tseng wei, shih yi-chih, chang chi-jui, chih chun, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, hao liang, liu ching-tang, wang hsi-peng, shih huang, yueh chih-chien, chen kuei-feng, chang kuang, yen chin-sheng, wang yeh-chiu, hsieh hua, chang yun-lin, ting chiang, tuan yun, wu ching-tung, chu li-chuan, kao fu-yu and wang chao-ko;

leading members and representatives of the revolutionary masses of the supreme people's court and other organizations: chen pai, tan kuan-san, wu teh-feng, yang lin and ho shih-kuei;

members of the standing committee of the peking municipal revolutionary committee: ting kuo-yu, lu wen-ko and lo jui-hua;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference: liu wen-hui, liu fei and chang hsi-jo;

representatives of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, of commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army units stationed in peking and of the revolutionary intellectuals in the capital: yang shu-kuei, fu tien-tai, wang teh-ming, jen heng-tai, pai jun-feng, chao tieh-ming, yang wan-hsueh, cheng chi-chun, wei chang-fu, mu ching-kuang,

chang li-chiang, yeh kun, ching kuei-lan, chang chiu-tung, kao teh-sheng, hao shu-chin, hao kuei-fang, liu feng-hsi, han ching-lien, tu shu-yun, ting shu-chen, shang shu-lan, pan feng-lien, su yu-hua, mo jung-hsiang, shao kuo-yu, li yung-kuei, liu teh-wen, tsang chun-fang, hsu teh-hsiu, yang hsiu-ying, feng hui-wen, li chia-ying, kao wan-ping, chao yen-heng, chao shu-chen, kao sheng, kuan feng-hsiang, chao chen-kang, liu shu-hsiang, yen hsi-teh, liu hsiang, wang min, liu lien-ming, wu yuan-fu, wang ken-chi, wang chiao-yun, chang lo-hua, kang ching, hsieh wei-chun, li feng-ying, hsu chao-tsai, liu yang-shan, lu chun-che, yen yun, liu fu-jung, wang san-yu, cheng hai-feng, chen kuei-fu, chen fu-han, ho hou-wen, li lien-chung, li chen-hai, liang pi-ming, li chin-tung, han pao-jui, teng pao, ko fu-lin, liu shu-chen, yun chi-chun, chia hsiu-mei, wang ching-ju, wang chia-ying, hao hsin-yang, liu hua-hsuan, chia ching-tsai, liu chin-chia, li huan-chang, tai feng-chen, liu chi-tien, wang chang-ho, chang chih-yuan, fan shu-chen, sun feng-chiang, fu wen-chi, kuo lien-yuan, li kuei-jung, liu en-hsueh, li shuang-hsi, chen chin-liang, wu wen-hsiang, li yu-min, hu yu-chiang, chou hua-ching, wang shao-hsiang, wang fu-chiang, hsuan hsu-wen, yang hsiu-fang, kuo shih-ying, liu lien-sheng, tsui feng-yu, teng yung-chuan, chu tsung-yi, li ching-shan, chi kuo-wang, chang kuo-chun, liu shu-ying, kao hsiang, liu hsiu-jung, li tien-yu, li chao-chin, chiao chih-fen, chang kuang-lin, wang hsing-feng, cheng yin-tang, chen shu-chen, chou yen-ju, chai hsiu-chen, liu shou-tsun, liu shu-min, kuo li-yun, li shu-fen, chang chuan-liang, wang yen-fen, wang chin-chih, kuan teh-fa, peng tse-min, liu yu-lan, yang shou-ying, wang chun-ying, kang wen-chih, li kai-ping, chang yung-kuei, chao chih-hsi, chang feng-ying, liu nai-yun, tien teh-ju, wang su-chin, lu chen-jung, li ching-hua, tien yu-ying, chen wan-sheng, chu chen-ming, liu yu-huan, sung chang-sheng, chao jung-shan, hsiao yu-lien, chen yu-lan, yin wei-chen, tung jang-san, wang jih-sheng, liu huan-pu, cheng feng-yi, chang chien-teh, pi chih-hsin, chu ching-hai, wang keng-chang, niu ching-lin, liu ta-tse, liu yen-kung, yuan chang-sen, yang tao-lueh, chang ting-yi, chin feng, chu shih-chieh, li nien-chung, shih tso-yi, wang hai-yun, liu wen-chieh, heng hsiao-mao, lin mao-teh, tang ta-shih, cho kuei-lu, chiao hung-hsing, huang hou-lai, han jung-ting, ma wei-tsung, yang yu-chun, han chia-chung, chao chun-yang, chen en-jung, li wen-to, chen chang-yin, chiang chun-sheng, yang chan, yang hai-chou, shih chu-hua, chen yu-li, li chang-hsing, tang hsiu-tung, li liang-kuei, fan tai-hao, fan wen-shan, huang kuang-mao, chen chin-chung, lin pao-hsi, wang yueh-hsin, lu ming-tung, chang chuan-ming, yang chi-pei, wang teh-piao, chang pei-chang, chang teh-hsiang, wang mu-yi, wang chang-yi, yu kai-ti, shih fu-tien, wang kuo-chung, yang tsai-fu, chang wen-hua, li yu-teh, kao chan-li, fang cheng, huai shih-chung, wang wei-kuei, tang lieh, lu jang-pei, wang hung-shan, tung kuei-lan, liu erh-hsiao, hsueh shao-tung, chang kuang-yu, wang cheng-ching, chi chin-shui, li hung-yuan, ni chih-chin, kuo hui, li yu-ching, hsuan hsu-sheng, han ching-shun, sun hsiang-tung, chou yao-tsung, chen chin-tsai, shen chiu-tseng, kuo yu-tsai, cheng hsi-lung, yeh hung-hai, wang fu, kung hsiang-hsiu, cheng chao-jung, liu ta-luan, liu hai, jen chi-fu, wu shu-chin, wang shun-ching, cheng jui-lin, teng tsung-pen, chao lien-chu, wu chi-ching, chen lien-sheng, chen wei-min, hsu ching-ho, chou pei-yuan, hsueh chien-min, hsu ching, feng hsueh-yu, chao pao-ming, lin chao-lan, liu yen-chiu, feng wei-tsun, an yun-fang, wang yu-lan, yi ching-hsien, wang kuo-hai, chen hsiu-yun, hao feng-ying, hao chih-yuan, tsao su-ching, chang shu-hsien, wang chia-ting, tang mei-kang, han kuang-ming, chao chieh, ma cheng-chieh, wu chieh-ping, shih feng-ying, hsueh shih-wen, chao ping-nan, liu chih-keng, chao ching-an, tung shih-pai, wang kuo-ping, sun li, tang kuei-ying, chia chen-jung, lu ying-chung, pan ching-hua, tung hsiang-ling, shen chin-po.

chi shu-fang, hu kuan-shih, chien chiang, liu chang-yu, kao yu-chien, yuan shih-hai, li chin-chuan, tan yuan-shou, hung hsueh-fei, ma chang-li, wang tseng-chi, hsueh ching-hua, sung chen-chen, li teh-lun, yin cheng-chung, hsieh tieh-li and chen chih-chin.

among the guests on the tienanmen rostrum were also:

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china, and their wives; and

v.v. kuznetsov, head, and v.g. gankovsky, deputy head, of the soviet government delegation to the negotiations on the sino-soviet boundary question.

Speech by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, at Peking Rally in Support of World People's Struggle against US Imperialism

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, made a speech today at the rally of the people of peking in support of the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism. full text of the speech follows:

your excellency most respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung,

your excellency respected vice-chairman lin piao,

your excellency respected premier chou en-lai,

respected ladies and gentlemen of the government of the prc, the chinese communist party and the municipality of peking,

dear chinese brothers and sisters,

dear indo-chinese brothers and sisters,

dear foreign friends,

beloved compatriots,

it is a very great honour for me to speak on behalf of cambodia after the reading of the magnificent and historic statement of his excellency chairman mao tsetung, the great leader who is deeply venerated and loved by the glorious and heroic chinese people, and the great hero highly respected and admired by all the peoples of the world who love freedom, justice and progress.

this statement by the chairman will certainly have immense repercussions throughout the world and give the greatest encouragement to all the peoples, and first of all to the khmer people, who are fighting at this moment against their worst enemy american imperialism, against the reactionary fascist renegades in its pay and against all other imperialisms, colonialisms and neo-colonialisms, plagues of humanity.

allow me, on behalf of the khmer people, their national

united front, their government of national union, their national liberation army and in my own name, to express our most profound and bounctess gratitude to his excellency chairman mao tsetung for the invaluable support and many-sided and decisive assistance which his excellency, the great chinese people and the glorious people's republic of china have accorded the khmer people so generously for the complete victory of their just cause.

from 1955 to 1969, the khmer people and i myself were able to work together to turn our dearest motherland cambodia into what the people of the world readily called "an islet of peace, stability, independence and progress in an indo-china in flames and in a troubled southeast asia."

during the fifteen years, the independent and neutral cambodia, despite her former poverty, were able with the persistent work of her people who applied chairman mao's theory of relying first of all on their own strength to advance in all fields of their national life, particularly in the fields of public education, public health, communication, the port and airfield installations, irrigation and diversified cultivation, and even in our industry in which the aid of the prc was extremely useful.

but american neo-colonialist imperialism never looked with an approving eye at such a cambodia, which it regarded as an example "dangerous" to maintenance of its domination and exploitation of other so-called "developing" countries.

american imperialism tried to change the neutralist tendency of my country into an alignment with it by means of massive economic and military aid with many conditions.

in 1963, with the approval of the national congress of the khmer people, i completely repudiated this aid, which was really a noose round the neck of the independent and neutral cambodia.

this was the first serious defeat of american imperialism in its attempt to enslave us.

after this defeat, its central intelligence agency engineered a number of armed plots to eliminate me physically, to create a war of secession and to bring about a civil war. but thanks to the vigilance of our people and the total support which they accorded me, all these schemes ended in a lamentable defeat.

american imperialism did not pardon me for causing this defeat. in 1969, it resorted to a stratagem. it pretended to formally recognize our existing frontiers and thus satisfied the conditions which we had raised for the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries, relations which i severed in 1965 because of the numerous bloody acts of aggression of the u.s. forces based in south viet nam against our military posts, rural centers and villages in our frontier areas.

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the american "wolf" thus returned to the cambodian "sheepfold".

less than a year was sufficient for this wolf to succeed in realizing its old plan of throwing me out (illegally) of power in phnom penh and of replacing me by the lon nol-sirik matak clique, which belongs to the extreme-right wing of our grand political assembly called "the sangkum", that is to say, reactionaries who are gross traffickers and pro-imperialist elements.

the coup of american imperialism achieved success in last march because illness and overwork had compelled me temporarily to leave the country and because the principal members of the government, the parliament and the army, all of whom belong to a certain corrupt section of the bourgeoisie and princes, gladly agreed to serve all its designs in exchange for military protection and a shower of dollars.

at the very beginning of its "reign", the lon nol-sirik matak clique boasted that it was in the service of democracy, independence and neutrality.

after some days, it suspended the application of the constitution, withdrew all the constitutional rights and freedoms of the people and enforced martial law. the pretext for these fascist measures were an (imaginary) "invasion" of "communist vietnamese".

the khmer people then rebelled against the traitors of phnom penh. in the province of kompong cham and in some other provinces, students and peasants organized peaceful demonstrations demanding my return and the restoration of democracy in the country.

lon nol dispatched tanks against the demonstrators, which machine-gunned them without mercy, killing hundreds of men, women and children.

the majority of the survivors were arrested by the police. hundreds of them were later executed and their bodies thrown into the river.

as the "second period" of their "reign", the fascists of phnom penh made deliberate provocations against the vietnamese people.

they declared that all the vietnamese residents in cambodia (even babies) were communists. they threw them into concentration camps, of whom thousands, including a large number of babies, were shot or drowned.

all the information i provide you are extracts from american and french press reports.

as the "third period" of their "reign", the fascist traitors, seeing that the khmer people were taking up arms to overthrow them, did not hesitate to call for the help of nixon's armies and those of the vietnamese renegades thieu-ky.

nixon, president of the united states of america, waited only for this opportunity to throw against the poorly armed small khmer people its own powerful armed forces as well as saigon mercenaries, land, naval and air.

according to a western press dispatch of the day before yesterday, the effectives alone of the saigon land forces sent by nixon to commit aggression against the khmer people mounted up to 80,000 persons this week.

more than 100,000 americans and mercenaries have been thrown against our people. in a few days of battle, a large part of cambodia has been reduced to cinders by the vicious and savage bombings and shellings and by other weapons of the invaders.

within a few days, 15 years of independence, neutrality, freedom, the joy of life, progress and territorial integrity have been totally swept away, effaced, reduced to a memory of the past.

cambodia has become a sheer colony of the united states of america and the government in saigon, not counting the government in bangkok which is already preparing to occupy certain archaeological sites and certain northwestern and northern districts of our country.

the above is the horrible balance-sheet of merely two months' "rule" of the lon nol-sirik matak clique, servant of u.s. imperialism.

x x x

happily, if cambodia is in ruins because of this clique and this imperialism, the cambodian people stand upright.

they are "standing upright" more than ever before. for they have risen up and are determined to fight fiercely and unflinchingly against the traitors, invaders and colonizers in order to thoroughly defeat them and for ever sweep them out of indo-chinese soil. this is in the framework of the unified struggle carried out side by side by the three peoples of khmer, viet nam and laos in conformity with the common resolutions of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples.

at the supreme state conference on september 8, 1958, chairman mao tsetung said: "the longer the u.s. aggressors remain in those places, the tighter the nooses round their necks will become."

in accordance with this teaching of the most respected chairman mao, we three peoples of indo-china are absolutely convinced that the longer the american aggressors remain in our indo-chinese countries, the more severely will they be punished by our peoples in arms.

the khmer people, on their part, are prepared to persevere in a protracted people's war, knowing that at the end of the long road there will be victory and the consequent liberation of their country.

x x x

in his noble statement today, his excellency chairman mao tsetung has said: "i warmly support the establishment of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea."

the eminent and venerated leader of the great chinese people support through this government all the khmer people and the entire people's cambodia who utterly refuse to bow before american neo-colonialist imperialism and its vile lackeys and who wish to live in freedom and not in chains.

american imperialism asserts through its propaganda that the royal government of national union is but a group of cambodians in exile.

this is an odious calumny. for this government was formed at the request of the fighting khmer people by the qualified representatives of the people. it is rooted in the soil of our country, that is to say, its principal ministers, in particular the ministers of national defence and of the interior govern the country, defend and administer it in close cooperation with the people. this government is leading the people's national liberation army whose presence and military exploits are noted even in the press of the "free" world. this government has been able to

install its people's administration in the vast liberated areas, while the illegal puppet lon nol government can administer only the city of phnom penh, and that is made possible by the defence of this city, which is ensured by their mercenaries who have come en masse from saigon upon the order of the americans.

all the peoples who love freedom and justice in the world have proclaimed that the royal government under the leadership of nufk is the sole legal government of cambodia and her people whereas the lon nol government represents only itself and its foreign masters.

it is precisely because they have this firm conviction that, as chairman mao kindly says, "less than ten days after its establishment, the royal government of national union of cambodia was recognized by nearly 20 countries."

in this connection, allow me to pay tribute with our deepest gratitude to the people's republic of china, the democratic people's republic of korea, the republic of cuba, the people's republic of albania, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the democratic republic of viet nam, the socialist republic of rumania, the syrian arab republic, the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, the republic of iraq, the laotian people represented by the laotian patriotic front, the arab republic of libya, the democratic republic of the sudan, the democratic and people's republic of algeria, the people's republic of southern yemen, the people's republic of the congo, the islamic republic of mauritania, the united arab republic and the republic of guinea.

the khmer people firmly wish that, in the days to come, the governments of other socialist, progressive, anti-imperialist, anti-fascist countries in the world will kindly give them effective support in their heroic struggle to liberate the country from the barbarous invasion, from the sanguinary occupation and anachronistic colonization by the american imperialists and their lackeys the thieu-ky regime.

the arch culprit of this misfortune, the worst in its history of nearly two thousand years, into which cambodia has been plunged, is the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous regime.

today this regime has been completely unmasked as being paid by the american c.i.a. to sell out the country to the bellicose u.s. imperialist camp and the bellicose satellites or partners of the u.s.a. who are engaged in oppression and exploitation of the peoples of southeast asia.

the phnom penh traitorous regime is now welcoming at home the official diplomatic representatives of the governments which, like the lon nol clique itself, are notoriously known as paid lackeys of the u.s. imperialists, namely, the puppet governments of saigon, bangkok (thailand), and seoul (south korea). worse still, the self-styled "diplomats" of traitor chiang kai-shek have already been introduced into phnom penh.

aside from this scandal, it is fitting to mention the faked-up "asian" conference on cambodia held in djakarta, which was attended only by well-known hired lackeys or satellites or accomplices of u.s. imperialism, such as the renegades from saigon, seoul, bangkok and the non-asians of canberra (australia) and wellington (new zealand), all

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

of whom are paid by the nixon government to send armed contingents to south viet nam for the purpose of aggression against the indo-chinese peoples. the orchestration of this conference was entrusted to the indonesian renegade adam malik, well-known collaborator of the american c.i.a.

and now the "conductor of the orchestra" sato (japan), in succession to the government of djakarta, is directing an operation for the so-called "salvation" of the independence and neutrality of cambodia.

the revival of japanese militarism in violation of the sincere desire for peace of the japanese people is threatening the security and freedom of all the peoples of our region.

the sato government now offers to finance the measures which are to be taken under the resolutions of the djakarta conference for allegedly assuring cambodia the right to be "free from all foreign military occupation" and to restore "neutrality" and particularly for reactivating and restoring the international control commission (i.c.c.).

the khmer people and their government denounce before the world the duplicity of the non-asian and anti-asian governments for participating in the faked-up asian conference in djakarta.

they said that "asian problems are to be resolved by the asians." their impudence and their interference in the affairs of cambodia are intolerable. not to speak of the new zealanders and the australians who were never asian, they must know that the problem of cambodia, just like that of viet nam and of laos, exists only because of the intrusion into indo-china by a power which is clearly non-asian and anti-asian: the u.s.a.

if they had the slightest sense of decency and intellectual honesty, they should have simply asked the u.s.a., the only violator of the geneva agreements on indo-china, to respect the agreements and to withdraw from indo-china completely, immediately and unconditionally their armed forces and the forces of non-indo-chinese satellites.

if they had the slightest sense of decency, they would have felt ashamed to order the "withdrawal of foreign forces from cambodia", since the only foreign forces which invaded cambodia in order to try to stamp out the resistance of the khmer people are those of their american masters and money-lenders and those of certain signatories of the djakarta resolutions themselves exclamation

as for the return of the i.c.c. to cambodia and the convocation of a new "geneva" type conference, the khmer people, their united front and their government will always oppose it with all the strength at their command, because that i.c.c. and the advocates of such a conference have only one thing which they should do, and that is to go and see nixon and compel him to respect the geneva agreements which he sabotaged single-handedly and consequently to compel him to withdraw his aggressive forces completely, immediately and unconditionally from cambodia as well as from the rest of indo-china.

finally, the khmer people, their united front and their government demand that the governments of djakarta, tokyo and kuala lumpur stop interfering in the affairs of the cambodians and the indo-chinese.

they are not at all indo-chinese and therefore they have no right whatsoever to interfere in the internal affairs of the cambodian people and the indo-chinese peoples.

we demand that they and all their associates fully respect both the letter and the spirit of the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples. we are sure that their own peoples approve of our doing so.

x x x

in asking this respected assembly to kindly forgive me for making too long a speech, i would like, in conclusion, to express, in the name of all the khmers here present and on behalf of our united front, our government and people, our most profound and heartfelt gratitude to the great people of peking for this rally which gives the warmest and strongest encouragement to our people as well as to the heroic peoples of viet nam, laos and the other peoples of the world, and to the valiant arab peoples in particular, who are fighting against fascism, colonialism and imperialism, and the most ferocious and stubborn of them is american imperialism.

on september 29, 1958, chairman mao said: "imperialism will not last long because it always does evil things. it persists in grooming and supporting reactionaries in all countries who are against the people, it has forcibly seized many colonies and semi-colonies and many military bases, and it threatens the peace with atomic war. thus, forced by imperialism to do so, more than 90 per cent of the people of the world are rising or will rise up in struggle against it. yet imperialism is still alive, still running amuck in asia, africa and latin america. ... this situation must change. it is the task of the people of the whole world to put an end to the aggression and oppression perpetrated by imperialism, and chiefly by u.s. imperialism."

on november 18, 1957, chairman mao said: "we desire peace. however, if imperialism insists on fighting a war, we will have no alternative but to take the firm resolution to fight to the finish before going ahead with our construction."

the khmer people and their united front fully share these lofty ideas of the venerated and beloved chairman. they are conducting a resolute struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys in order to win the right to a durable peace, under which we will be able to reconstruct our fatherland and build a cambodia which will be still more beautiful and developed.

cambodia therefore will have a bright future, just as chairman mao said in referring to the people of the world on october 17, 1945: "the world is progressing, the future is bright and no one can change this general trend of history."

long live chairman mao tsetung exclamation

long live the prc and the glorious and heroic chinese people exclamation

long live the militant solidarity of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america exclamation

long live the great solidarity of the people of the world exclamation

Workers' Representative Speaks at Peking Mass Rally in Support of Struggle of World's People Against US Imperialism

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1970)

following is full text of the speech made by chang shih-chung, representative of the workers in the chinese capital and worker of the hsinhua printing house, at today's peking mass rally in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism:

comrades,

we, the working class in the capital, most firmly support our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement. we resolutely oppose u.s. imperialism's aggression in cambodia and expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china, and stand foursquare behind the people of the three indo-chinese countries and of other countries of the world in their revolutionary struggles against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement expresses the revolutionary will of the 700 million chinese people and of the other revolutionary people of the world. it is a tremendous support and inspiration to the fighting people of the three indo-chinese countries and to all the oppressed people and nations of the world. it is a great fighting call, urging the revolutionary people the world over to unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

u.s. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the people of the world. it stretches its claws of aggression to asia, africa and latin america, to north america, europe and oceania. for a long time, u.s. imperialism has frenziedly pushed its policies of aggression and war in the region of indo-china. it has not only unleashed a savage war of aggression against the people of viet nam and laos, but has brazenly dispatched u.s. troops and south vietnamese mercenaries to invade cambodia on a large scale and start a savage war of aggression against the people there. u.s. imperialism's criminal activities of enlarging its war of aggression in the region of indo-china fully testify to the fact that its aggressive nature will never change. nixon, like his predecessors, is a vicious war criminal. u.s. imperialism is the common enemy of the people of the whole world.

our great leader chairman mao points out: "all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. they are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction."

riding roughshod everywhere, u.s. imperialism has started a new war adventure in indo-china. this is precisely an indication of the flabbiness of u.s. imperialism, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle. history, however, is inexorable. the nixon government's criminal act in expanding its war of aggression in indo-china will only result in u.s. imperialism being encircled more tightly ring upon ring by the three indo-chinese peoples, the american people and the people throughout the world. just as our great leader chairman mao has pointed out, "strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three indo-chinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory."

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, we, the working class in the capital, have become stronger. we shall certainly follow our great leader chairman mao's teachings and provide a powerful backing for the three indo-chinese peoples. we firmly support the cambodian people under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea headed by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, in taking up arms and waging a patriotic, just struggle to drive out u.s. imperialism and overthrow the traitorous pro-u.s. lon nol-sirik matak clique. we firmly support the laotian and vietnamese people in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we firmly support the korean, japanese, palestinian and other arab peoples and the people of other countries of the world in their just struggles against u.s. imperialism. we firmly support the american people in their just struggle against nixon's fascist rule. we shall do our utmost to contribute to the overthrow of u.s. imperialism, the common enemy of the world's people, and all its lackeys.

in response to our great leader chairman mao's call, we shall make further efforts to carry out the fighting tasks set forth at the ninth party congress, conduct struggle-criticism-transformation and revolutionary mass criticism in a deep-going way, grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and do all our work still better, so as to build our socialist motherland into an even more powerful country.

we must heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland, and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy intruders.

people of the world, unite and mount fierce attacks on our common enemy u.s. imperialism, and victory surely belongs to the revolutionary people of the world.

firmly support our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement exclamation

firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation

firmly support the american people in their revolutionary struggle against the nixon government exclamation

we are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation

u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation
people of the world are sure to win exclamation

long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution exclamation

long live the communist party of china exclamation

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation
a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation

Peasants' Representative Speaks at Peking Mass Rally in Support of Struggle of World's People against US Imperialism

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1970)

following is full text of the speech made by chang kuei-fu, representative of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the chinese capital and member of the shihsanling people's commune, at today's peking mass rally in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism:

comrades,

we, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other members of the people's communes in the capital, most firmly support our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism. we resolutely oppose u.s. imperialism's aggression in cambodia and its expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china exclamation

at a time when the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism is developing vigorously and the situation is excellent, our great leader chairman mao issued this solemn statement in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism. this is a tremendous support and inspiration to all the oppressed people and nations of the world; it deals a most telling blow to u.s. imperialism and all reaction. we, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other members of the people's communes in the capital, in warm response to the great leader chairman mao's fighting call, firmly support the people of all countries in carrying through to the end the revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs exclamation

u.s. imperialism treacherously engineered the reactionary coup d'etat by the rightist, traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique. the chieftain of u.s. imperialism nixon brazenly ordered the launching of a barbarous war of aggression against the cambodian people and sent airplanes to resume the bombing of north viet nam. this is a frantic attack against the indo-chinese people exclamation this is also a frantic provocation against the 700 million chinese people, the people of asia and the revolutionary people the world over exclamation the masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the capital are extremely indignant at the piratic acts of u.s. imperialism exclamation we angrily condemn u.s. imperialism for the towering crimes it committed in cambodia and the whole of indo-china exclamation we warmly support the establishment of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea headed by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia exclamation the peasants in the capital pledge to provide a powerful backing for the people of the three indo-chinese countries, give all-out support to the fraternal people of cambodia, laos and viet nam in carrying through to complete victory the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the great leader chairman mao points out in his statement: "u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger." this is a perfect truth. though u.s. imperialism is baring its fangs, there is nothing terrifying about it. so long as the people of the whole world unite, take up guns, dare to make revolution and persist in struggle, they will certainly wipe out this gang of wolves

completely exclamation we are firmly convinced that u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the lon nol-sirik matak clique of traitors, the running dogs of u.s. imperialism, are bound to be defeated exclamation the reactionaries of various countries are bound to be defeated exclamation the heroic cambodian people are bound to win exclamation the heroic people of the three indo-chinese countries are bound to win exclamation the people of the whole world are bound to win exclamation

we are determined to follow our great leader chairman mao's teachings and resolutely carry out his great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and support the revolutionary struggle of the people of all countries with concrete action.

people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation

long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution exclamation

long live the people's republic of china exclamation

long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation

long live the communist party of china exclamation

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation

PLA Representative Speaks at Peking Mass Rally in Support of Struggle of World's People against US Imperialism

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1970)

following is full text of the speech made by yao yu-chi, representative of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in peking, at today's peking mass rally in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism:

comrades,

the great leader chairman mao issued, on may 20, a solemn statement in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism. we, the chinese people's liberation army, warmly support it and will resolutely act upon it. chairman mao's statement is a tremendous support and inspiration to the cambodian people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackey, the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique exclamation it is a tremendous support and inspiration to the indo-chinese people and the revolutionary people throughout the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism exclamation it deals a heavy blow to u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs exclamation chairman mao's statement is a great fighting call to the revolutionary people all over the world exclamation

the vicious u.s. imperialism has long been bogged down in the inextricable quagmire of the war of aggression in viet nam. now it has brazenly invaded cambodia and spread the flames of its aggressive war to the whole of indo-china. this is a rabid aggression against the people of the three indo-chinese countries and also a serious provocation against the people of china, the people of asia and the revolutionary people throughout the world. we, the chinese people's liberation army, are extremely indignant at this towering crime committed by u.s. imperialism exclamation u.s. imperialism is the sworn enemy of the people of indo-china, the people of china, and the people of asia and the whole world exclamation

our great leader chairman mao points out: "u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-beg struggle." beset with difficulties both at home and abroad and finding itself in an impasse, the nixon government is making a last-ditch fight by embarking on the new war adventure. this fully reveals its nature as a paper tiger. u.s. imperialism is being encircled more and more heavily by the indo-chinese people and will certainly be smashed to pieces by the mighty iron fist of the indo-chinese people.

our great leader chairman mao wisely points out: "revolution is the main trend in the world today." chairman mao's solemn statement will assuredly further arouse and inspire the revolutionary people of the whole world in their fight. at present, an anti-u.s. storm unprecedented in scale is sweeping the globe. the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the three indo-chinese peoples is developing rapidly with the force of a thunderbolt. in response to the call of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, the heroic cambodian people and the cambodian national liberation army have taken up guns to wage a people's war, fighting valiantly and incomitably in various parts of the country against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. they have effectively resisted u.s. imperialist aggression, dealt relentless blows to the reactionary rightist clique and won important victories one after another. the revolutionary situation is excellent. the struggle waged by the revolutionary people of cambodia against u.s. imperialism has greatly enhanced the morale of the world's people and crushed the arrogance of u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. the u.s. imperialist aggressors will certainly be burnt to asnes in the flames of the cambodian people's revolution.

the three indo-chinese countries are close neighbours of our country. there is a profound friendship between the chinese people and the three indo-chinese peoples, who are fighting on the same front. armed with mao tsetung thought, tested in long years of war and tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people's liberation army firmly stands on the side of the indo-chinese people and the people of the world, and firmly supports the indo-chinese people and the people of all countries in their revolutionary struggles against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. we are determined to follow our great leader chairman mao's teachings and provide a powerful backing for the three indo-chinese peoples. no matter what tricks u.s. imperialism and its lackeys may resort to and what means they may adopt in carrying out aggression, they can never save themselves from utter defeat. so long as the people of the whole world unite and persevere in protracted struggle, they will certainly be able to defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation

victory shall belong to the cambodian people exclamation
victory shall belong to the three indo-chinese peoples exclamation
victory shall belong to the people of the whole world exclamation

firmly support our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism exclamation

people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation

resolutely oppose u.s. imperialism's aggression in cambodia and its expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china exclamation

we are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation

u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the whole world are bound to win exclamation

heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland exclamation be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy intruders exclamation

long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution exclamation

long live the people's republic of china exclamation

long live the communist party of china exclamation

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation
a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation

Red Guards' Representative Speaks at Peking Mass Rally in Support of Struggle of World's People Against US Imperialism

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1970)

following is full text of the speech made by tai ten-tzu, a red guard of tsinghua university and representative of the red guards in the chinese capital, at today's peking mass rally in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism:

comrades,

we, the red guard fighters in the capital, most firmly support the solemn statement issued by our great supreme commander chairman mao in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism. chairman mao's great voice expresses the fighting will of the 700 million chinese people and the people of the world in opposing u.s. imperialism, and their firm determination to unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs. chairman mao's solemn statement has greatly enhanced the morale of all revolutionary peoples and dampened the arrogance of u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. this great combat call will surely give tremendous impetus to the revolutionary struggle of the people the world over against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

u.s. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the world's people and is an arch butcher whose hands are stained with their blood and who owes them innumerable debts in blood.

recently the nixon government has committed fresh towering crimes against the people of asia and the rest of the world by treacherously engineering the reactionary coup d'etat by the lon nol-sirik matak clique, frenziedly dispatching u.s. troops and south vietnamese mercenaries to invade cambodia and expanding its war of aggression in indo-china. while perpetrating rabid aggression everywhere in the world, u.s. imperialism is enforcing a fascist rule at home, savagely suppressing the student movement and the revolutionary struggle of the american people and slaughtering the black and white people in its own country. the u.s. imperialists have committed every evil and the oppressed people of the world, including the american people, will never forgive them.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again... till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic." the war adventures of u.s. imperialism are by no means an indication of strength; they are only desperate struggles. the nooses around the neck of u.s. imperialism are being tightened steadily. it is already engulfed in the ocean of people's war, and is approaching its doom.

we red guard fighters are boundlessly loyal to our great leader chairman mao. chairman mao's solemn statement is a supreme order to us. our hearts always beat in unison with the hearts of the people the world over. following our great leader chairman mao's teachings, we are resolved to provide a powerful backing for the three indo-chinese peoples, firmly support the cambodian people and other indo-chinese peoples in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, firmly support the american people's revolutionary struggle against the nixon government and firmly support the world's people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism exclamation we are determined to unite with the revolutionary people throughout the world and always remain united with them, in fighting and in victory exclamation

we red guard fighters have tempered ourselves and become still stronger in the great proletarian cultural revolution. we are determined to follow chairman mao's great strategic plan closely, fulfil in an all-round way the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth party congress and support with concrete action the three indo-chinese peoples and people of the world as a whole in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism.

firmly support our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism exclamation

warmly greet the establishment of the national united front of kampuchea headed by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia exclamation

warmly greet the establishment of the royal government of national union of cambodia exclamation resolutely oppose the pro-u.s. traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique exclamation

firmly support the three indo-chinese peoples in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation

people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation

long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution exclamation

Long live the chinese communist party exclamation

Long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

Long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation
a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation

Representative of Cultural Circles Speaks at Peking Mass Rally in Support of Struggle of World's People against US Imperialism

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1970)

following is full text of the speech made by yu mui-yung, representative of the cultural circles in the chinese capital, at today's peking mass rally in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism:

comrades,

in the first red may of the great seventies, at this rally of the people in the capital in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism, i, on behalf of the cultural circles and all revolutionary literary and art fighters in the capital, declare with boundless excitement that we most firmly support our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism.

in this statement of great historic significance, chairman mao has incisively analysed the revolutionary situation in the world today, expressed the aspirations of all the chinese people and the people throughout the world and pointed out the direction for the revolutionary people of the world in their present revolutionary struggle. the statement is a tremendous support and inspiration to the people of the world in their revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, an indictment against the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs and a mortal blow to them.

"i act in accordance with chairman mao's instructions exclamation i advance in the direction chairman mao indicates exclamation" we, the revolutionary fighters in cultural circles, are determined to respond actively to the solemn statement and great call issued by our great leader chairman mao exclamation we will resolutely act upon it exclamation we will advance steadfastly in the direction indicated by chairman mao exclamation

"the four seas are rising, clouds and waters raging, the five continents are rocking, wind and thunder roaring. away with all pests exclamation our force is irresistible." the present international situation is excellent. nixon, this god of plague, has revealed his ferocious features to the full. having treacherously engineered the reactionary coup d'etat by the traitorous pro-u.s. lon nol-sirik matak clique, he brazenly dispatched troops to frantically invade cambodia, thus putting another noose around his own neck. u.s. imperialism has now been encircled ring upon ring by the people of the three indo-chinese countries and of other

countries in the world and this is hastening its complete defeat in indo-china. this is true of the situation in southeast asia, and also true of the situation in other parts of asia, in africa, latin america, north america, europe and oceania. in the united states itself, the american people have brought about a new upsurge in their struggle against nixon's fascist rule. in short, nixon, the god of plague, is running his head against a brick wall at every turn and receiving blows at all times. he has suffered badly from the flames of anti-imperialist struggle and is unable to find a way out. he is falling on harder and harder times. on the other hand, the raging tide of opposition to u.s. imperialism is rising steadily throughout the world and the revolutionary forces are becoming ever stronger. u.s. imperialism is bound to fail exclamation the people of the world are bound to triumph exclamation

we resolutely oppose u.s. imperialism's invasion of cambodia and expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china exclamation we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation we warmly greet the establishment of the national united front of kampuchea headed by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia exclamation we warmly support the fighting spirit of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, in opposing u.s. imperialism and its lackeys exclamation we warmly support the establishment of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea exclamation we warmly support the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples exclamation we pledge to provide backing for the people of the three indo-chinese countries and firmly support them in carrying the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end exclamation

firmly responding to chairman mao's great call "grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war", we revolutionary fighters in cultural circles will hold aloft the brilliant banner of the "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", take up the pen as our weapon, strive to perfect the model revolutionary theatrical works, enthusiastically portray the worker, peasant and soldier heroes and ensure that mao tsetung thought will for ever occupy the positions on the cultural front, and we pledge to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end exclamation we are determined to do a good job in propagating chairman mao's great thinking on people's war and "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun", as a concrete action in firmly supporting the revolutionary struggles of the people of asia, africa, latin america, north america, europe and oceania exclamation

firmly support our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism exclamation

long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution exclamation

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live the communist party of china exclamation

long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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ASIAN CONFERENCE ON CAMBODIA

"Asian Conference" in Service of US Imperialist Aggression against Cambodia Ends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1970)

a so-called "asian conference" on cambodia rigged up by the running dogs of u.s. imperialism was held in djakarta on may 16 and 17 in a strenuous attempt to help u.s. imperialism get out of its quagmire in cambodia and bolster the tottering reactionary rule of the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique. it was a sinister conference completely in the service of the u.s. imperialist aggression against cambodia and expansion of the war of aggression against indo-china.

the sinister conference issued a feeble "communique" trying desperately to cover up u.s. imperialist aggression against cambodia. the "communique" pretentiously urged that "all foreign forces be withdrawn from the territory of cambodia" and that "all parties respect the sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of cambodia and refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of that country", etc. this is a deliberate attempt to mislead the people and to openly absolve u.s. imperialism from its crime of invasion of cambodia. it was precisely u.s. imperialism which instigated the lon nol-sirik matak rightist clique to launch a coup d'etat in cambodia against head of state samdech norodom sihanouk who has been persisting in a policy of peace and neutrality. it was precisely u.s. imperialism and its lackey the south viet nam puppet clique which brazenly sent troops to invade cambodia and trampled upon the sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of cambodia. but the "communique" made no mention at all about these indisputable facts.

the "communique" clamoured for "a peaceful solution of the cambodian problem through the convening of an international conference" and the reactivation of "the international control commission". this "task" will be carried out by the reactionary sato government of japan, the suharto fascist military regime of indonesia and "malaysia", obedient u.s. lackeys, through "urgent consultations" with the co-chairmen of the geneva conference, etc. this is only an attempt to put up the signboard of "peaceful solution" to serve u.s. imperialism in its aggression against cambodia and the expansion of its aggressive war in indo-china, and, at the same time, to facilitate direct interference in and aggression against cambodia by the japanese reactionaries and other lackeys of u.s. imperialism.

this sinister conference was convened entirely under the direction of u.s. imperialism. earlier in april, adam malik, foreign minister of the indonesian fascist military regime, came out to advocate the convening of this conference to discuss "the situation in cambodia" after plotting secretly with the japanese reactionaries and some other u.s. lackeys, accomplices and puppets in southeast asia according to u.s. bidding. as soon as this "proposal" of malik was dished up, u.s. ambassador

to indonesia galbraith admitted frankly that this "conformed with the attitude of the u.s. government". u.s. secretary of state william p. rogers said that "it is encouraging to note" that indonesia, thailand and japan have decided to "take action" "in the international community" on the cambodian question.

the u.s. imperialist-inspired "proposal" on convening this sinister conference put forth by malik met with strong denunciation and resolute opposition by the people of the three indo-chinese countries and other asian countries. some asian countries boycotted and did not attend the conference. consequently, this conference turned out to be one attended exclusively by u.s. puppets and accomplices.

the "host" of the conference was the indonesian suharto fascist military regime, and its participants were a number of u.s. imperialist faithful running dogs and flunkeys such as the reactionary sato government of japan, the thanom puppet clique of thailand, the nguyen van thieu-nguyen cao ky puppet clique of south viet nam, the pak jung hi puppet clique of south korea and the rahman-razak puppet clique and lee kuan yew puppet clique of malaya, as well as australia and new zealand which do not belong to the asian region at all. they are members of military blocs or military alliances set up by u.s. imperialism. some of them sent troops to take a direct part in the u.s. imperialist war of aggression against viet nam, cambodia and laos, while others gave it active support. a representative of the lon nol-sirik matak rightist clique talked loud and long at the conference begging for military "aid". this fully exposed the reactionary nature of this conference.

the reactionary sato government of japan played a despicable role in this farce. it has long schemed to meddle in the cambodian situation in service to its u.s. master in his expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china. before malik "proposed" to convene this sinister conference, the reactionary sato government had been active in plotting an "international conference" in which japan will play a leading role in an attempt to lend a hand to the u.s. imperialists in their interference in and aggression against cambodia and stabilization of the reactionary rule of the lon nol-sirik matak clique. the reactionary sato government did its utmost for the convening of this conference. it dispatched a big delegation of 13 members which carried out intense activities at the conference. in order to interfere in and commit aggression against cambodia, japanese foreign minister kiichi aichi indicated brazenly after the conclusion of the conference that japan "will actively take the lead and do its best" on the matter. this has starkly exposed the ugly features of the japanese reactionaries, who have revived militarism and are willing to serve as a gendarme of u.s. imperialism.

now, it is certainly not the u.s. imperialists and all their lackeys but the cambodian people who decide their own destiny. with the support of the indo-chinese people and the people all over the world, the cambodian people will surely win final victory in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the nooses round the neck of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys will become tighter and tighter, no matter whether u.s. imperialism directly sends its troops to commit armed aggression or resorts to political tricks to deceive the people, and no matter how devotedly its flunkeys serve their master.

the master cannot save the flunkeys nor can the flunkeys help the master effectively. they will assuredly be drowned in the roaring torrent of the people's patriotic anti-u.s. struggle in cambodia, indo-china and the whole world. just as our great leader chairman mao has pointed out, "a flunkey who allows himself to be led by the nose by u.s. imperialism will only end up in the same grave as his master."

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Denounces "Asian Conference on Cambodia"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentator's article denouncing the recent so-called "asian conference on cambodia" stage-managed by u.s. imperialism. full text of the article, entitled "the djakarta farce", follows:

the so-called "asian conference on cambodia", a farce stage-managed by u.s. imperialism single-handed, has closed in a hurry in djakarta. this is part of the u.s. imperialist scheme to cover up its crimes of aggression and undermine the patriotic anti-u.s. struggle of the cambodian people. it is also a new step taken by the nixon administration in pushing ahead its policy of "making asians fight asians".

what sort of stuff is the djakarta conference? one needs only to take a look at the participants of the conference to get the answer. those who took part in it in the name of "asian countries" are all satellites and puppets of u.s. imperialism and its henchmen and accomplices in the aggression against the three indo-chinese countries. as described by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, they are a gang of "americanized asians" and "sham asians", and their conference is a "sham asian conference".

it is ridiculous that this pack of flunkeys, accomplices and puppets of u.s. imperialism should clamour pretentiously for "respecting the sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of cambodia". it was precisely under such pretexts as "defending the neutrality of cambodia" that u.s. imperialism engineered the reactionary coup d'etat in cambodia and launched the war of aggression for massacring the cambodian people. among the reactionaries who joined the djakarta farce, some have long been following in the footsteps of u.s. imperialism and dispatched troops to invade cambodia and indo-china, some have given "military aid" to the u.s. imperialists' puppet clique in cambodia and some have openly supported the barbarous aggression of u.s. imperialism against cambodia. by "respecting" the neutrality of cambodia and so forth, they actually mean to help the u.s. aggressors massacre the cambodian people and back up the u.s. imperialist lackey, the lon nol-sirik matak fascist clique, so that u.s. imperialism may enlarge the war of aggression wilfully.

these flunkeys, accomplices and puppets of u.s. imperialism also rigged up a so-called "three member ministerial commission" comprising the japanese reactionaries, the indonesian fascist military regime and the rahman puppet clique in a vain attempt to further interfere in cambodia's affairs and collaborate with the united nations on the matter. the architects of this "three member ministerial commission" have admitted that it

is but a "task force" of u.s. imperialism. as to the united nations, everyone knows that it is an international organization manipulated by u.s. imperialism. it has no right whatsoever to intervene in the affairs of cambodia. all the conspiratorial activities for a "peaceful settlement" of the cambodian question, no matter whether they are carried out in the name of the "three member ministerial commission" or in the name of the united nations, are aimed at serving the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of u.s. imperialism, strangling the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and helping the u.s. imperialists set up a brutal colonial rule in cambodia.

the farce staged in djakarta and directed by the nixon administration reflects the latter's awkward predicament. the u.s. aggressors have been caught in the trap set by themselves in cambodia. like a drowning man trying to catch at a straw, the nixon administration is now counting on a handful of puppets and lackeys fostered by u.s. imperialism for help so as to save itself from utter defeat in indo-china.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the raging tide of the people of the world against the u.s. aggressors is irresistible. their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys will assuredly win still greater victories."

at present, an excellent situation of revolution has emerged in the whole indo-china and the rest of southeast asia. the vietnamese and laotian people are victoriously persisting in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the patriotic armed struggle of the cambodian people against u.s. imperialism and its lackey, the lon nol-sirik matak clique, is developing vigorously and swiftly. the surging torrents of revolution of the three indo-chinese peoples and the people in the rest of southeast asia will assuredly send the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys to their ultimate doom.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean President Receives Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Conakry, May 19, 1970)

sekou toure, president of the republic of guinea, received at the presidential palace this morning tu hsing-yuan, head of the chinese government delegation and vice-minister of water conservancy and power, and all members of the delegation. president toure had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

han ke-hua, chinese ambassador to guinea, was present on the occasion.

INDO-CHINA

Excellent Situation in Anti-US Armed Struggle of Three Indo-Chinese Peoples

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1970)

the heroic people of viet nam, laos and cambodia, displaying the militant spirit of valiant and unflinching fighting, are resisting the aggressive war of u.s. imperialism with revolutionary war. on the broad battlefield in indo-china, a new storm of armed struggle against u.s. imperialism is sweeping both banks of the mekong river. the three indo-chinese peoples are supporting each other and fighting in unity. the situation of their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is excellent indeed. u.s. imperialism, a huge monster, is being heavily besieged and badly battered by the more than 40 million people of the three indo-chinese countries. the victorious development of the three indo-chinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation testifies to the great wisdom of the thesis of our great leader chairman mao that "the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country."

after being beaten black and blue on the battlefields in viet nam and laos, u.s. imperialism instigated the lon nol-sirik matak clique in cambodia to stage a coup d'etat against head of state samdech norodom sihanouk on march 18 in a vain attempt to turn cambodia, which had been pursuing a policy of peace and neutrality, into its military base and colony. by so doing, it also wished to make its running dogs in south viet nam, cambodia and laos work hand in glove with one another to carry out nixon's "new asia policy" of making "asians fight asians" and stamp out the people's revolutionary struggle in this region. this new crime of u.s. imperialism, however, has aroused the immeasurable indignation and strong resistance of the people in cambodia and other indo-chinese countries. the cambodian people, responding to the call of samdech norodom sihanouk, have risen in arms and are vigorously developing an armed struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. while an excellent situation was emerging in indo-china where the flames of revolutionary struggle were raging across the length and breadth of the region, a summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples was successfully convened and a joint declaration adopted. this signifies that the struggle of the three indo-chinese peoples against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has entered into a new historical stage. the conference was followed immediately by the proclamation of the birth of the national united front of kampuchea and the establishment of the royal government of national union under the leadership of this front. this has forcefully pushed forward the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

now, from the truong son ranges to the mekong river, and from the mountainous regions to the plains, the people of the three indo-chinese countries have joined their battlefields against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and their armed struggle is fast developing. this is a heavy blow to the reactionary rule of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

in cambodia, in the short period of two months, the activities of the patriotic armed forces have spread to most of the provinces, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy and driving it to a tight spot. the patriotic armed forces have not only controlled vast areas east of the mekong river, but are following up their victory by pushing towards the west

bank of the river. it was reported that the patriotic armed forces of cambodia have annihilated or disintegrated over 10,000 enemy troops, liberated over 40 districts, hundreds of villages and hamlets and the capitals of kratie, mondolkiri and stung treng provinces, and besieged the enemy troops in the capitals of kompong cham, prey veng, takeo, kampot and ratanakiri provinces. in the battle to liberate stung treng, the patriotic armed forces annihilated three enemy battalions at one stroke. in the liberated areas, the people smashed the reactionary political power of the enemy and established local committees of the national united front of kampuchea and people's political power. the patriotic armed forces opened up new battlefields in kompong speu, west of phnom penh, and battambang and siemreap provinces in the northwestern part of the country. they even launched repeated attacks on the enemy near phnom penh, centre of the rightist clique's rule. the patriotic armed forces also cut off a large number of enemy communication lines. under the hammer blows of the patriotic armed forces, the troops of the lon nol-sirik matak clique are rapidly disintegrating. many officers and men and public employees have discerned the situation, renounced their allegiance to the puppet clique and come to the side of the people to join in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

in face of the tottering position of the lon nol-sirik matak clique, u.s. imperialism, ignoring the people's opposition at home and abroad, brazenly sent its aggressive troops to invade cambodia, thus expanding the war of aggression to the whole indo-china. but the aircraft, tanks and artillery pieces of u.s. imperialism have failed to intimidate the heroic cambodian people who, in defiance of brute force, have fought with the enemy bravely and resourcefully, wiping out a great number of enemy effectives. an a.p. report wailed that "the result of (u.s.) bombing is also little", that the tanks were "starting to bog down" and that the u.s. aggressive troops "have been sucked into fighting amongst the civilian population in cambodia". the u.s. aggressors are sinking in the ocean of people's war. in memot area of kompong cham province alone, the patriotic armed forces wiped out more than 1,300 u.s. aggressors from may 1 to 8.

in coordination with the armed struggle of the cambodian patriotic forces, the heroic south vietnamese and laotian people and their armed forces have fought fiercely with the u.s.-puppet troops, scoring one victory after another. the laotian patriotic armed forces and people have more firmly grasped the initiative on the battlefield. after recovering the strategic area of the plain of jars-xieng khoang, they captured many strategic posts on the plateau-des-bolovens of lower laos and liberated the important attopeu city and the surrounding area in late april. at present, the patriotic armed forces are tightly besieging saravane, another important city in lower laos, throwing the enemy into panic. the valiant and skilful south vietnamese people who have persisted in a protracted war have seriously battered u.s. imperialism. recently, the south viet nam people's liberation army have launched successive attacks on the enemy from south of the demilitarized zone to ca mau in the southern most part of the country, dealing heavy blows to the u.s. aggressor troops. in particular, those u.s. military bases which are being used for aggression against cambodia have become the targets of continuous attack of the people's liberation fighters. on may 6, the liberation armed forces attacked a base of the u.s.-puppet forces south of the demilitarized zone, killing and wounding a large number of u.s. and puppet troops. an a.p. report admitted that this attack inflicted on the u.s. forces "the heaviest casualties in nearly two years".

the armed forces and people of laos and south viet nam, by giving severe punishment to the u.s. aggressors, have extended powerful support to the cambodian people's patriotic struggle against u.s. aggression.

developments in indo-china show that u.s. imperialism has always miscalculated the situation. it always over-estimates its own strength and under-estimates the strength of the people. therefore, it is always knocking its head against the wall everywhere. the nixon government's new military adventure in indo-china, like lifting a rock only to drop it on its own feet, only serves to arouse raging resistance from the three indo-chinese peoples and ever stronger opposition from the american people and the people all over the world, thus creating new grave political crisis for itself. even some bourgeois papers have admitted that in indo-china, u.s. imperialism "has entered into a dark tunnel in which not a single ray of light can be seen ahead".

the new adventure and defeat of u.s. imperialism in indo-china fully lay bare its paper tiger nature and signify the speedy decline of this so-called "super-power" which is awkwardly brandishing its atom and hydrogen bombs. nixon said that he "would rather be a one-term president" and act rashly in cambodia than "see america become a second-rate power". this is precisely a confession that he is at the end of his tether and panic-stricken in face of the great militant strength of the united indo-chinese people, that he has no scruple in staking his presidency in a vain attempt to save u.s. imperialism and its lackeys from their doom.

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out long ago: "u.s. imperialism has over-reached itself. wherever it commits aggression, it puts a new noose around its neck." by plunging into the new war adventure in indo-china, u.s. imperialism has put a new noose around its neck and handed the ends of the noose to the three indo-chinese peoples. the more desperately u.s. imperialism struggles, the more tightly will the three indo-chinese peoples pull the noose. u.s. imperialism can by no means escape from its doom. the three indo-chinese peoples will surely defeat u.s. imperialism and its lackeys by supporting each other, fighting in solidarity and persevering in a protracted people's war.

indo-china belongs to the indo-chinese people. victory surely belongs to the heroic indo-chinese people with the glorious tradition of anti-imperialist struggle. the day is not far off when the u.s. imperialist aggressors are driven out of indo-china.

THAILAND

Reactionary Thanom Clique Actively Serves US Aggression against Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1970)

since u.s. imperialism brazenly dispatched its armed forces to invade cambodia, the thanom clique of thailand, lackey of u.s. imperialism, has zealously aided and abetted u.s. imperialism, serving as its accomplice in the aggression, according to bangkok reports.

after the lon nol-sirik matak rightist clique staged the coup d'etat against cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk at the instigation of u.s. imperialism, the reactionary thanom clique lost no time in developing counter-revolutionary collusion with the lon nol-sirik matak rightist clique and backing it up in military, political and economic fields.

since u.s. imperialism flagrantly dispatched troops to invade cambodia, the puppet clique of thailand has stepped up its efforts to help expand the aggressive war to the whole of indo-china. it has not only sent additional accomplice troops to laos, but announced the "restoration of diplomatic relations" with the lon nol-sirik matak clique. a high-ranking official of the thanom clique admitted that "diplomatic relations" were "restored through the good offices of the united states". he added that "since cambodia has restored its normal diplomatic relations with thailand", it "could attain bigger results" "in getting u.s. aid" and in further suppressing the cambodian patriotic forces.

at present, u.s. imperialism is stepping up the expansion of airfields, depots and the utapao and takli military bases in thailand. in the coastal areas of eastern thailand, a new railway is being built leading from the satahip u.s. military base to the cambodian border for transporting war materials. the thanom clique has also sent agents to work among the "free khmer" rebels to instigate criminal activities against the cambodian people.

all these facts have fully testified that the thanom clique is an out-and-out accomplice of u.s. imperialism in the latter's aggression against cambodia and indo-china.

US

American People Are Roaring, Fighting!

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1970)

the american people are roaring and fighting exclamation a momentous tide of wrath against the nixon administration's invasion of cambodia is shaking the united states with the momentum of a landslide and the power of a thunderbolt. it has violently pounded at the reactionary rule of the white house and dealt a heavy blow to the u.s. imperialist policies of war and aggression. it has greatly boosted the morale of the american people and the people of the world and punctured the enemy's arrogance exclamation this revolutionary struggle

of the american people has given vigorous support to the three indo-chinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

extremely powerful revolutionary force is latent in american people

as soon as u.s. imperialism's chieftain nixon blatantly announced on april 30 the dispatch of troops to invade cambodia and thus widened the war of aggression in indo-china, the american people's protest erupted like a volcano and swiftly swept the whole country. this very fact shows that extremely powerful revolutionary force is latent in the american people. american students were the first to raise the banner of protest. the student organizations of various schools issued a militant statement pointing out that today, "classroom education becomes a hollow, meaningless exercise" and calling on the students of the entire country to make "a massive, unprecedented display of dissent" to hit hard at the new war venture of the nixon administration. within a few days, an unprecedented nationwide strike was held by millions of students at over 600 universities and colleges and more than 500 high schools from washington, new york and boston along the atlantic on the east coast of the united states to san francisco and los angeles along the pacific on the west coast, and from the states bordering on canada in the north to various cities along the gulf of mexico in the south. the protest slogans "u.s. get out of cambodia immediately exclamation" "nixon is an assassin exclamation" and "down with nixon exclamation" resounded all over the country. many u.s. flags and effigies of nixon were burnt, and many buildings housing the reserve officers' training corps (r.o.t.c.) which forces the students to undergo fascist military training were set on fire. the students left their classrooms, took to the streets and held powerful protest meetings and demonstrations in front of local state capitols or in downtown areas of various cities. strikes were also staged in universities in southern or central western states, including smaller and private universities, where political movements had been relatively quiet. on may 9, an impressive demonstration of more than a hundred thousand people was held before the white house in washington, the den of u.s. imperialism. this was a "swift and explosive reaction"; "rebellion spread through leading u.s. education academies"; schools were "boiling with student fury", western news agencies and the press had cried out in alarm. in face of the development in the situation, even bigshots in the nixon administration had to admit that the masses' reaction to nixon's aggression on cambodia was so strong that it was quite "unexpected".

the angry protest and valiant struggle of the american people have dealt a head-on blow to the nixon administration in widening the war of aggression in indo-china, and have opened up a new battlefield against u.s. imperialism right under its nose. this struggle has landed the nixon administration in a state of hopeless chaos. a british newspaper said: nixon "is losing an important battle at home".

nixon's fascist features fully exposed

panic-stricken, the nixon government flagrantly sent out reactionary troops and police to suppress the demonstrators in a savage fascist manner. in barely two weeks, 12 white and black students and other people were killed by gunfire, something rare in american history. to repress a demonstration by kent state university students on may 4, the nixon administration even mobilized the 107th armored cavalry regiment, the 145th infantry regiment and [illegible] [illegible]

said: in the streets of kent there were so "many troops and tanks that it could have been the battlefields of viet nam". the campus was virtually turned into a battlefield acrid with smoke. the reactionary troops and police opened fire in formation with the first row on their knees and the second on foot, all pointing their rifles at the students "like a firing squad". in addition, students were arrested "by truck-loads". these atrocities perpetrated by the reactionary u.s. authorities have fully exposed the fascist features of the nixon administration and have declared the total bankruptcy of the political fraud practised by nixon since he came to power. it has proved that in order to pursue its policy of aggression and expansion abroad, u.s. imperialism must intensify its fascist suppression of the people at home.

u.s. imperialism's monstrous crime in slaughtering the american students and masses with rifles and bayonets has aroused the utmost indignation of the american people. they have used revolutionary violence to oppose counter-revolutionary violence and fought back heroically and tenaciously in self-defence. after the news of the brutal killing of four kent state university students by the nixon administration was known, the american students issued the gallant militant call: "four more dead and many more to go exclamation" upon learning the news, 1,500 students in san francisco angrily shouted "oust nixon" and broke into the city hall. several thousand students at northwestern university in illinois surrounded the administration building and hoisted a red flag on its roof. they also set fire to the traffic institute of the university. about 2,000 students of the university of wisconsin fought the reactionary troops and police with paving cobbles for four consecutive nights and burnt two campus buildings. at dozens of universities including the university of kentucky, the university of utah, the university of idaho, case western reserve university and the university of nevada, students burnt down the r.o.t.c. buildings with home-made incendiary bombs. in washington, the demonstrating masses stormed into the national headquarters of the "peace corps" near the white house, which serves the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression. they occupied the asian regional office of the "peace corps" and took over the cambodian desk. they hung a large national flag of the democratic republic of viet nam from a window. the heroism manifested by the american youth in face of counter-revolutionary violence marks the new awakening of the american people and augurs that the american people's revolutionary struggle will develop more vigorously and deeply.

nixon administration besieged by people
ring upon ring is in impasse

the student movement is part of the whole people's movement

in the united states and its upsurge is promoting that of the latter. as the various sections of the american people were vigorously protesting against the nixon administration's aggression on cambodia, the afro-americans, who are suffering distressingly from ruthless oppression and exploitation, launched a new struggle against violent repression, which has become more furious after the killing by the nixon administration of six anti-violence black fighters in augusta, georgia state, on may 11 and two afro-american students of jackson state college on may 15. in augusta, the black people took up arms and fought "a night of guerrilla warfare" with the reactionary army and police suppressors and struck fear into them. they set fire to 50 buildings causing the entire downtown area to be dense with smoke. in protest against the onslaught on black students, the afro-americans in the city held a huge

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demonstration. the revolutionary mass movement against the u.s. imperialist aggression on cambodia is merging with the afro-american struggle against violent repression, dealing harder blows to the u.s. ruling circles.

more and more american people of all strata are joining the ranks of the protest struggle. certain university presidents, women's organizations, lawyers, urban communities, artists, religious circles and even government employees have issued statements against the nixon administration's aggression in cambodia. in new york, 60,000 people have signed a protest. 30 university presidents have jointly sent a protest letter to nixon. women's organizations in washington, indianapolis and other cities have held protest meetings. even 250 officials and employees of the state department have written an open letter protesting against nixon administration's aggression in cambodia. in washington, 700 government employees called a meeting in front of the congress on may 15 to demand that the nixon administration immediately end its war of aggression in indo-china, a rare event in american history.

battered by the angry wave of people's strong protest, the u.s. ruling circles are finding themselves torn by internal strife and endless quarrels. the nixon administration has landed itself in an awkward tight spot with the masses rising in rebellion and its followers deserting it. when he came to power at the beginning of last year, nixon had cried out in alarm that ahead of u.s. imperialism was facing a "valley of turmoil"; today it is sinking deeper and deeper in this "valley of turmoil". commenting on the current situation in the united states and nixon's plight, the american bourgeois press pointed out recently that "america was a nation in anguish .... her capital shaken, her government confused, her president perplexed", that nixon "has lost a great deal of sleep", that "increasingly, nixon has isolated himself", and that he is "facing the most serious crisis since taking office".

the great leader chairman mao has taught us: "it will be proved that the u.s. reactionaries, like all the reactionaries in history, do not have much strength. in the united states there are others who are really strong -- the american people." the new upsurge of the american people's revolutionary mass movement has eloquently borne out the brilliant thesis made by chairman mao 24 years ago. the american people's revolutionary struggle against the nixon administration's invasion of cambodia has composed the first song of triumph of the american people's revolutionary struggle in the 1970's. the american people's revolutionary struggle is bound to develop further and converge with the struggle of the people of the world against the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs into an irresistable torrent which will pound at u.s. imperialism again and again till final victory.

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JAPANESE INTERVENTION IN INDOCHINA

What Is Aichi's Object in Coming To Hong Kong To Hold Meeting?

- Our Own Commentator -

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, May 25, 1970)

After attending the "Asian Conference on the Cambodian Problem" in Djakarta directed by US imperialism, Japan's Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi will come to Hong Kong to call a "conference of Japanese ambassadors stationed in Indochina countries." This shows that the Sato government of Japan is dashing forward on the road of militarism and, at the instance of US imperialism, is trying to intervene boldly and openly in the situation in Indochina.

The "Asian conference" held in Djakarta in the middle of this month was in reality a farce. Even the Japanese press pointed out that it was a fraud. The statements of the puppets of US imperialism at the conference and the communique of the conference said one thing, but what was done was another thing. After attending the conference, Kiichi Aichi went back to Tokyo, conferred with the American ambassador in Japan, and did not put forward any demand at all for withdrawal of US armed forces. Yet the Sato government of Japan cries once and again, "Respect Cambodia's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity." It is really comical and laughable.

The gang of lackeys, criminal accomplices and puppets of US imperialism who attended the conference have also rigged up a so-called "3-nation committee" with the Japanese reactionaries, the fascist military regime of Indonesia and the Rahman puppet clique, to keep in touch with UN. Even the concocters of the "3-nation committee" themselves have admitted that it is a US imperialist "task force."

Of the three members, it is naturally the Japanese reactionaries who get the most attention. The Sato government has recently repeatedly made it known that Japan is not only an "economic power," but also a "political power." The intention is none other than to dance to the tune of the "Nixon Doctrine," serve the policy of aggression of US imperialism, and extend the fiendish claw of militarism to Southeast Asia. In particular, it should be pointed out that intervention in the situation in Cambodia is a new and important step of external political expansion taken by the Japanese militarists.

Kiichi Aichi recently went to Djakarta twice to attend a so-called economic conference. On the 27th he will confer in Hong Kong on the Indochina situation with the Japanese ambassadors in Saigon, Vientiane, Phnom

Penh and Bangkok. According to disclosures by the Japanese press, the agenda of the conference will include even the war situation in Indochina, the situation in Cambodia, reactions to the Djakarta conference, etc.

In holding such an obviously interventionist and aggressive conference at this time and in this place, what object does the reactionary Sato government want to attain? That deserves people's attention.

The hatred of the Asian peoples for Japanese militarism will always be difficult to forget. By baring their teeth and swinging their talons and openly and boldly intervening in the Indochina situation in such a way, the Japanese reactionaries have further exposed their own ugly features. They are taking the chestnut from the fire for US imperialism and acting in a perverse and wayward manner, but will inevitably be hit head-on by the people of Asian countries.

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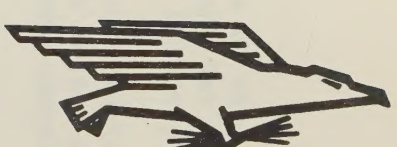

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